

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3-4, 1977

Established 1887

Austria	13 S	Lebanon	23.00
Belgium	20 B.F.	Luxembourg	20 L.F.
Denmark	3.60 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
France	2.50 F.F.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Nigeria	80 N.
Greece	16 Dr.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
India	20 Ru.	Portugal	18 Esc.
Italy	400 Lire	Spain	16 Ptas.
Japan	1.50 Yen	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
Kenya	Shs 1	Switzerland	1.70 F.F.
		Turkey	1.60 Liras
		U.S. Military	Sur. 1.00
		Yugoslavia	15 D.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 3 (AP).
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Moderate. WIND: Saturday,
15 (54-64). NEW YORK: Satur-
day, 29-37 (84-89).

WEATHER—COMICS PAGE



Premier Adolfo Suarez is greeted by Pope Paul VI in Castelgandolfo, Italy.

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By Wire Dispatches
RID, Sept. 3.—Spanish
Adolfo Suarez today cut
European tour amid
within his ruling center-
and speculation that
ment crisis might be
it.
scided to return tonight
of tomorrow from Mal-
stop on his tour.
ndo Alvarez de Miranda,
of the lower house of
tes (parliament), told re-
here that the country's
coalition government
and be lamentable if for
such a government the
city is lost to install de-
he said, reiterating
he made in a congre-
magazine interview.
Javier de Miranda heads
dian Democratic faction
Mr. Suarez's Union of the
atic Center, which, last
on Spain's first demo-
lections since the 1936-39
ar. The Socialists fin-
close second, followed by
aminists.
Suarez's Opinion
news conference last night
se, Mr. Suarez told re-
he did not believe
coalition government was
swer to Spain's problems.
siding to Mr. Alvarez de
a's statement that a co-
government was necessary,
ares said, "This is not
nion as chief of govern-
or as president of the

okesman for the Union of
moaristic Center did not
be existence of differences
the party but said they
of serious enough to pro-
government crisis.
differences have sprung
from the government's
g of autonomy demands
Basque country and Cata-
and from Spain's economic
ss.
Socialists are up in arms
leged police mistreatment
of their deputies, Jaime
last weekend. Some So-
deputies have demanded
signation of Interior Minis-
Jofre Martin Villa.

Rifts Reported
liberal newspapers, El Pais
diario 16, today reported
a rift within the govern-
with a Diario banner head-
eading "Suarez Government
g Its Worst Crisis."
a front-page article signed
editor, El Pais called for
alition government of the
of the Democratic Center
he Socialists, saying such a
on had become imperative.
"we want to pull this country
of the rift, everybody must
some kind of risk," editor
Isis Cebrian wrote.
Suarez returned to Spain
Malta after visiting Holland,
ark, France and Italy to
as support for Spain's entry
the Common Market. He
met with Pope Paul VI yest-
y in Castelgandolfo, Italy.

roccan Princess Dies
BAT, Sept. 2 (AP).—Prin-
Lalla Nazha, 37, sister of
Hasan II and the wife of
ruler Ahmed Osman, was
d in an auto accident in
h Marrakech early today,
government announced.

Spain, Vatican Discuss Revision Of Their 24-Year-Old Concordat

ROME, Sept. 2 (NYT).—Premier Adolfo Suarez of Spain discussed today with Pope Paul VI the proposed revision of the 24-year-old concordat between his country and the Vatican with a view to bringing that treaty on church-state relations into tune with the restored democratic system.
Mr. Suarez, called on the Pontiff at the papal summer residence in Castelgandolfo, south of Rome, after an official visit to Italy. The Spanish concordat reportedly was the main topic of their 50-minute talk.
The concordat of 1953 gave the head of state, then Generalissimo Francisco Franco, vast influence in ecclesiastical affairs, including the power to veto proposed appointments to vacant bishoprics, which at times was tantamount to Franco manipulating bishoprics for sensitive posts.
Long before Franco's death, the Vatican sought more autonomy for the church in Spain and attempted to loosen its ties to the Franco regime. Negotiations between Spain and the Vatican for revising the concordat began in the late 1960s, but were retarded because of Franco's death and the subsequent political problems.
Although no official statements were made after Mr. Suarez's talk with the Pope today, it was understood that both had undertaken to speed the efforts to rewrite the concordat.

New Allegations of Overdrafts

Lance's Check-Writing Practices Scrutinized

By John F. Berry

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (WP).—Federal bank examiners are engaged in a new dispute with the First National Bank of Calhoun, Ga., over Bert Lance's check-writing practices, the president of the bank confirmed yesterday.

The president, John Davis, said last night that the examiners believe his bank is continuing to permit Mr. Lance to overdraw his personal checking account there, in violation of an earlier agreement to cease overdrafts to the director of the Office of Management and Budget.

The bank heatedly disagrees, Mr. Davis said.

The federal investigators believe that Mr. Lance has been shuffling checks between accounts in the Calhoun Bank and the National Bank of Georgia in Atlanta.

Federal examiners said they believe they have evidence that the value of checks outstanding on these two accounts has sometimes exceeded the funds on deposit in both, two independent sources have said.

Thousands of Dollars
These sources said that Mr. Lance appeared to have overdrawn his accounts by amounts totaling tens of thousands of dollars in recent months, while serving as OMB director.

Such overdrafts are new ones, not found in the original investigation of Mr. Lance's affairs by the controller of the currency, these sources said.
Mrs. Davis and William Green Jr., executive vice-president of NBB in Atlanta, both denied this last night.
In addition, Alex Smith, an Atlanta lawyer who represents Mr. Lance, confirmed yesterday that within the last few days he contacted an official he would not name in the controller's office after hearing of possible new allegations involving check overdrafts. Mr. Smith said he was told "there were no new charges" and that he would be informed if new charges were going to be made.
Mr. Davis said "there has never been an occasion" when he could not cover a check. Mr.

Thousands Homeless In Bangladesh Floods

DAKKA, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—All nine major rivers in Bangladesh have burst their banks and flooded a total of 170 square miles of land, including parts of Dacca.
Officials said yesterday more than 200,000 persons might have been made homeless by the floods, mainly in northern Bangladesh. Five persons have been reported dead so far.

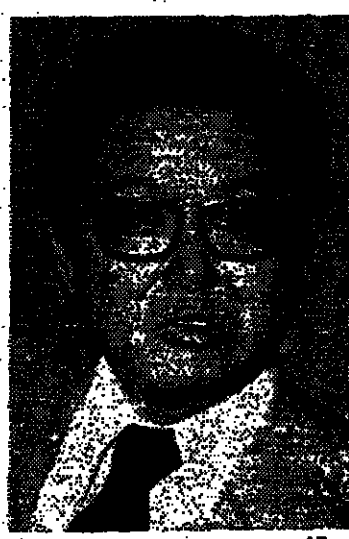
Park Said Willing to Face Extradition by U.S.

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (WP).—Tungsun Park's lawyer said yesterday that the South Korean businessman is willing to return to London and face extradition proceedings on a secret criminal indictment filed last week by a federal grand jury in Washington.

William Hundley, who has represented Mr. Park during investigations of his role in South Korean influence-buying in Congress, said that in a telephone conversation with his client in Seoul yesterday, "we agreed that if they [Justice Department officials] would tell us they think they have an extraditable case, he'll get on a plane for London and we'd be glad to litigate the matter."

A Justice Department spokesman declined comment last night on Mr. Hundley's remarks, because the department has not officially acknowledged the existence of the sealed indictment. It was reported yesterday that Mr. Park was indicted secretly



Tungsun Park

last Friday in an apparent attempt to keep the criminal charge from being publicly known until Mr. Park returned to London. While the exact charge is not known, it is believed to relate

to the federal bribery offenses, which are extraditable.
Mr. Park has been living in England since he left the United States suddenly last fall during a Justice Department investigation of cash and gifts to members of Congress. He flew to Seoul last week reportedly to visit his ill mother and hold a press conference in which he denied that any of his U.S. activities were illegal.
The United States has an extradition treaty with Britain, under which persons charged with serious crimes can be returned to stand trial. The proceeding can take several months, especially if the person fights back legally, as Mr. Hundley said Mr. Park plans to do.
Justice Department officials had expressed concern privately that news accounts of the indictment might cause Mr. Park to remain in South Korea indefinitely to avoid the possibility of extradition proceedings in London.
Mr. Hundley said yesterday that he had advised Mr. Park

to stay in Seoul until Justice Department attorneys confirm the indictment. He said that he was considering filing a motion in court to have the indictment unsealed.
Mr. Park did not seem concerned about the sealed indictment, Mr. Hundley remarked. He quoted his client as saying, "We get secret indictments over here all the time."
The attorney also said he was puzzled by the timing of the indictment because he told Justice Department lawyers last week that Mr. Park was planning to return to London early next week.
While Justice Department officials continued to decline comment on details of the indictment or the strategy behind it, there were indications that it was timed to coincide with unidentified "high-level diplomatic negotiations" with Seoul which U.S. officials have alluded to recently.
"You'll just have to believe that we had our reasons, that

Lance had written on his Calhoun account. The Calhoun bank covers many, Lance checks by telephoning the NBB in Atlanta and asking for a transfer of funds from Mr. Lance's account there, Mr. Davis said.
Statement Not Examined
Mr. Green of NBB said: "I'm not aware of any time his account was overdrawn." He said he had not examined Mr. Lance's statement recently, and "it would take more than a newspaper story to cause me to pull [examine] it."
Mr. Lance was chairman of the Calhoun bank until early 1975, when he became president of the NBB.
These sources said it appeared that Mr. Lance was exploiting the several days it takes for a check written on one of these two banks to clear the other one to raise what amounts to interest-free loans.
And in some cases, the sources alleged, Mr. Lance exploited this arrangement to write checks worth more than he had in both banks combined—an effect "kiting" checks, which would be illegal.
The sources said this was how Mr. Lance has been using the two accounts:
He would write a check on the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

By David B. Ottaway
SALISBURY, Sept. 2 (WP).—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith today all but formally rejected the latest British-U.S. proposals for a peaceful settlement of the Rhodesia dispute, calling some of the key provisions "unworkable" and the whole scheme "ill conceived."

"I think it is a very cunning scheme to insure that the Patriotic Front will be the next government of Rhodesia," he told a news conference here. "I have no doubt in my mind what the ultimate objective is."

The Patriotic Front is the main black nationalist group fighting to overthrow the white minority government in Rhodesia.

Nonetheless, the Rhodesian leader said he was not rejecting the plan out of hand and would await a further analysis by his legal experts of the 24-page document before giving a "considered" reply.

He said that uncertainty remained about the meaning of various parts of the plan, and that it was not clear to him after (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

By Bernard D. Nossiter
LONDON, Sept. 2 (WP).—The United States and Britain intend to seek early approval by the United Nations for their peace plan in Rhodesia.

David Owen, the British foreign secretary, and Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the UN, authors of the initiative, said here today they hoped to launch their bid for Security Council endorsement by the end of the month.

Then, Kurt Waldheim, the UN secretary-general, is expected to name as Special Representative a military man who will lead a proposed UN peace-keeping force. This officer and Field Marshal Lord Carver would next embark on the difficult and crucial task of bringing rival black and white Rhodesian forces to agree on a cease-fire.

Lord Carver, Britain's former chief of staff, has been chosen to serve as resident commissioner or commander on the scene until Rhodesians choose a new government through universal suffrage.

UN members will be called on to supply troops. They will help Rhodesian police, commanded by Lord Carver, maintain law and order from the time of the cease-fire until the newly elected government is installed.

Finally, Security Council approval of the broad lines of the U.S.-British proposal is expected to bring political pressure on the combatants to isolate foes of the plan.

Mr. Owen was asked whether he thought the Soviet Union or some other power might veto the plan in the Security Council. He answered that if it is supported by the Organization of African Unity, a veto was unlikely. The OAU, in turn, is expected to back the plan providing that it has the support of Rhodesia's five black neighboring states—Zambia, Mozambique, Botswana, Angola and Tanzania.

Envoys Optimistic
Mr. Owen and Mr. Young have just returned from an African tour where they saw leaders from this group and the two envoys appeared optimistic about UN approval.
But getting the Security Council's assent is only the first step on a hard road. The central question is whether Prime Minister Ian Smith's white regime and the four rival Rhodesian black leaders—including (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

In Arab 'Trouble Spots'

Israel Is Said to Plan Settlement Push

By Moshe Brilliant

JERUSALEM, Sept. 2 (NYT).—An Israeli government minister reportedly has prepared a security plan for the occupied West Bank that would involve surrounding what are considered to be Arab trouble areas with new Jewish urban and rural settlements.

The plan, which apparently would require tens of thousands of new settlers to carry out, has

not been submitted to Prime Minister Menachem Begin yet. According to the newspaper Ma'ariv, it is being completed under the supervision of Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon, who is chairman of the ministerial committee on settlements.
The minister, a former general, acknowledged yesterday that he had a plan but refused to reveal details.
The details as reported by Ma'ariv, however, were consistent

with the platform of Mr. Begin's Likud bloc, and with recent statements by Mr. Begin.
The reported proposals appear certain to disturb the Carter administration, which already has denounced Israeli settlements in the occupied lands as an obstacle to peace.
Ma'ariv said that the plan included Jewish "settlement squares" around concentrations of Arab residents that constituted potential security threats. It also

was said to call for new highways to crisscross the West Bank.
Three of the urban centers would be in the Jerusalem area, according to the paper. It also said that settlements would be started on land where relatively few Arabs would be displaced.
One of the major highways planned would connect the Tel Aviv area with the Jordan Valley, the paper said, because the Jordan River is envisaged as

Israeli's future security border. It said that new roads would be flanked by military camps, industrial plants and settlements.
One major north-south highway would go from Megiddo to the Latrun area and another would go from 'Afula to 'Adaf.
Meanwhile, Al Hamsimar, a morning paper, said that the Begin government planned to start 27 new settlements in the occupied areas in the next four (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Smith Calls Plan 'Insane'

U.S., U.K. to Ask UN To Aid on Rhodesia



Tanks carrying missiles parading Thursday in Martyrs Square in Tripoli, Libya.

Libya Displays Missiles It Says Can Hit Israel

NICOSIA, Sept. 3 (AP).—Libya displayed missiles yesterday that Tripoli radio said are capable of hitting Israel.
The display occurred at the end of a military parade in the Libyan capital marking the 8th anniversary of Col. Muammar Qadhafi's overthrow of the Libyan monarchy.
"These are trans-border missiles... these are trans-border missiles," an announcer shouted over Tripoli radio, monitored here. "They are capable of spreading destruction in enemy ranks before he can start hitting us." He said the missiles were acquired "for the Arab battle for the liberation of occupied Palestine."
There was no indication of the precise range or type of the missiles nor whether they were

capable of hitting Israel from Tripoli, a distance of about 1,000 air miles. Libya is believed to have acquired large quantities of weapons from the Soviet Union.
Col. Qadhafi watched the parade in Tripoli's Martyrs Square, flanked by delegations from Arab, African and nonaligned countries and parties and revolutionary groups that Libya supports, the radio said.
Other weapons, described by the radio as the most modern of their kinds—including anti-aircraft missiles—also were in the parade.
The radio described them as "a strategic reserve not only for the Libyan people but of the entire Arab nation." In a speech preceding the parade, Col. Qadhafi said work was going ahead to train and arm all Libyans of both sexes.

Ties Remain Strained Over Ethiopia Conflict

Somali Chief Is Said to Fail on Soviet Visit

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW, Sept. 2 (WP).—Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre's unusually secretive two-day visit here apparently failed to resolve the severe strains his country's conflict with Ethiopia has put on relations with the Soviet Union, an ally and arms supplier of both countries.

The official Soviet press, which had not reported Mr. Siad Barre's presence in the country until he left yesterday, said that the Somali President and Soviet leaders "exchanged opinions on questions of mutual interest."

That terse description was interpreted by several well-informed diplomatic sources here as indicating that the Somalis and the Soviet Union were far from agreeing on how to resolve their differences.

Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev did not meet personally with Mr. Siad Barre, a move that sources called a clear Soviet snub. Instead, the Somali leader met with Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and party ideological chief Mikhail Suslov.

"Lengthy, Fruitful"

The Somali ambassador here, who during Mr. Siad Barre's visit denied knowing the whereabouts of his leader, last night reportedly described the talks as "lengthy and fruitful." According to Tass, Mr. Siad Barre sent a message to Mr. Brezhnev from his plane upon departure, expressing "cordial regards and gratitude to Brezhnev and the Soviet government for a warm and friendly welcome."

The Soviet Union has been supplying both Ethiopia and Somalia with weapons, but in recent weeks, some sources have reported, the arms resupply to Somalia, which is openly supporting a guerrilla movement—the Western Somali Liberation Front—that has captured a vast region in eastern Ethiopia, has slackened.

While virtually ignoring Mr. Siad Barre, Tass at the same time praised another visitor, Yasser Arafat, who is not the leader of a nation, but of a guerrilla grouping, the Palestine Liberation Organization. And when Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian leader, was here last spring, the govern-

ment press published photographs of him and accounts of his activities.

Despite the official silence, some observers theorized that Mr. Siad Barre may have come at the right moment. A Western diplomat said, "He has gone as far as he can on the battlefield and still has not caused an open break with the Kremlin. He needs Soviet bullets for his Soviet guns. The question is, what can be offered them [the Russians]?"

"The war between the two nations has placed the Kremlin in an untenable position that they cannot allow to continue," a diplomatic source said. The Soviet Union, for some years the main ally of Somalia, began to give assistance to Ethiopia also after Col. Mengistu cut off U.S. aid.

The conflict between the two Soviet clients has set back the

Kremlin's attempts to wield permanent influence in that part of the world, and the rift with Somalia could jeopardize the Soviet naval facility at Berbera, which serves the growing Soviet fleet in the Indian Ocean.

Clash Is Reported

NAIROBI, Sept. 2 (Reuters).—A tank, air and infantry battle is raging near the Ethiopian front-line town of Jijiga, 40 miles from the Somali border, the Ethiopian news agency reported today in a dispatch received here. Jijiga has been a part of the Ethiopian front line since the Somali-backed guerrillas drove Ethiopian forces into the mountains from the Ogaden plain in the opening days of the six-week-old conflict.

Somalia today remained silent on Ethiopia's latest claims of heavy Somali losses and of the downing of three MiGs.

Stretches for 500 Miles

Vast Water Supply Discovered Below Egypt's Western Desert

CAIRO, Sept. 2 (AP).—Geologists have discovered a vast underground water supply beneath Egypt's Western Desert that could revitalize the arid region and revolutionize its economy, the newspaper Al-Ahram reported today.

Geologists described it as one of the world's largest natural reservoirs, stretching under 500 miles of desert from the Libyan border eastward to a mountain range on the shores of the Red Sea.

The water, lying 2,000 to 4,000 feet below the desert surface, is constantly replenished by seepage from the Nile River, flowing above its eastern section, and by water from as far away as the reservoir could produce "a. reported.

This reservoir has the capacity of revolutionizing the economy of the Western Desert," Al-Ahram said. It said the water is low in salt content, and thus possibly suitable for irrigation. Exploratory drilling indicated

the reservoir could produce "a conservative estimate" of 181.2 billion gallons of water a year, an amount equal to 5 per cent of the flow of the Nile River, Egypt's main water source, the newspaper said.

"The water comes up against a sort of underground wall south of the Qattara Depression and collects there," one geologist explained.

West German geological teams are currently studying the feasibility of filling the Qattara Depression—a 7,500-square-mile desert basin in western Egypt that dips as low as 440 feet below sea level—with water from the Mediterranean, turning Qattara into the world's largest man-made saltwater lake.

Under this plan, the water would flow into the depression via a 50-mile tunnel, and the current would be harnessed to generate as much as five times the hydroelectric capacity of the Aswan Dam. The saltwater lake (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Founder a Leader in Farouk Era

New Party in Egypt Stirs Fear of Challenge to Sadat

By Marvin Howe

CAIRO, Sept. 2 (NYT).—An Egyptian who was a leader of the nation's principal conservative party before King Farouk was deposed in 1952 has announced plans for a new political organization, and concern has been growing in official circles.

Demands that the government of President Anwar Sadat pre-

vent the formation of such a party were made over the weekend by Talaat Younan, a member of the Central Committee of the ruling Arab Socialist Union. Writing in the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram, he urged the government to act "for the sake of preserving social peace and the socialist democratic regime."

There were indications that the government was planning to do so out of concern that any organization formed by Fawzi Serag Eddine, secretary-general of the former Wafd party, which was dominated by wealthy landowners, could present a significant challenge to Mr. Sadat.

"Wafd is still the majority force in the country," Mr. Serag Eddine said after his announcement last week, "and if there were really free elections tomorrow, we would win."

Significant Force

Some government sources said that they agreed that the Wafd, although widely discredited by financial scandals by the time all political parties were dissolved in January, 1953, still remained a significant force in Egypt.

Mr. Sadat recently opened Egypt to a limited multiparty system, but the new law specifically bars the reconstitution of any political organizations dating from before the revolution of 1952. This was seen as principally intended to block any return of the Wafd, which means "delegation."

Recently, however, Mr. Serag Eddine, who is still called pasha, or lord, although titles were prohibited after the revolution, announced his intention to form a new party.

The formal announcement came during a ceremony at the Egyptian Bar Association, marking the 50th anniversary of the death of Saad Zaghloul Pasha, a founder of the Wafd and one of Egypt's most respected nationalist leaders.

Mr. Serag Eddine delivered a four-hour speech devoted to a defense of pashas in Egyptian history and the need for a new national party.

Parties Created

Mr. Sadat, who introduced his experiment in controlled democracy last November, set up three new parties, a center, left and right. In relatively free elections, the pro-government center won a large majority in parliament.

But there has been widespread criticism of this system which is said to exclude some of the country's basic political forces: The Nasserites, the Wafd, the rightist Modern Brothers, and the small but well organized Communist party.

Mr. Serag Eddine, 65, said that the new party would be an organization of the people. The party's main social strength will come from rural areas, according to Mr. Serag Eddine, who claims farmers have remained loyal to Wafd because their lives did not improve under the last reform.

This point is open to debate because farmers in many areas say that they have benefited from the revolution's land distribution, health and education programs.

Mr. Serag Eddine declared that there was a need for a new party because he felt those in Parliament did not represent the broad base of the nation and did not offer any serious opposition. He said that his new party would be "an honest opposition" and would support the government policies that it approved.

Israel Is Said To Plan New Settling Push

(Continued from Page 1)

The paper said that nine would be in the West Bank, six on the Golan Heights, 10 along the former border between the Sinai and the Gaza Strip and two in the southern Sinai. Three settlements, along the West Bank, were approved last month by Mr. Sharon's ministerial committee.

But Gush Eumolim, the militant organization that established settlements in the West Bank without approval of the former Israeli government, issued a statement yesterday accusing the Begin government of reneging on pledges to foster settlement in what it calls the liberated parts of the ancestral Jewish homeland.

Arabs to Map Opposition

CAIRO, Sept. 2 (Reuters).—The foreign ministers of the 21 Arab League countries will meet here tomorrow to establish a unified Arab strategy opposing Israeli plans to add settlements on the West Bank.

Pravda Lashes Carter

MOSCOW, Sept. 2 (AP).—Pravda assailed President Carter and his administration today for failing to react more strongly to Israeli settlements. It added that according to reports published in Israel, "the U.S. administration has recognized the so-called 'Dayan plan,' which provides, in effect, for annexation of the Arab territories on the West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza Strip."

4 Are Injured At Beirut Paper By Bomb in Car

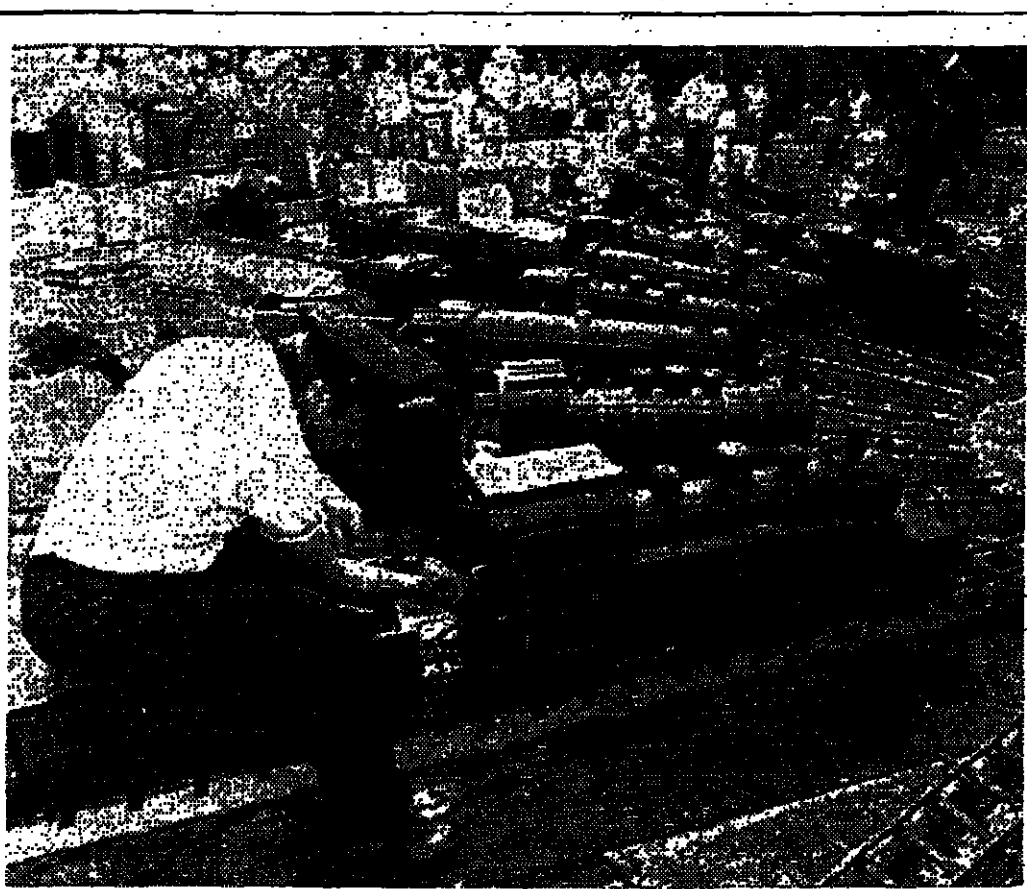
BEIRUT, Sept. 2 (Reuters).—Four persons were injured today when a bomb in a car shattered the offices of the conservative newspaper Al Anwar in a Christian section of Beirut, the government-controlled news agency reported.

The agency said the 55-pound bomb had been left in a car parked at the entrance of the Al Anwar offices, the agency said. It said the four injured were employees of the paper.

Israeli Soldier Killed

TEL AVIV, Sept. 2 (NYT).—Israel today announced its first casualty in the fighting across the Lebanese border where Israeli soldiers have been fighting Palestinian guerrillas in support of the Lebanese Christians.

The casualty, a sergeant, was killed on Wednesday when Palestinians traded gunfire across the border.



RIDING THE SMALL-SCALE RAILS—Hans Lorbeer of West Germany steams up his one-eighth-scale locomotive in a Tokyo exhibition. Twenty-seven model trains puffed around a track at the foot of a skyscraper during the International Model Engine Exhibition. The show drew about 54,000 children for rides, and rail buffs from as far away as Britain, Germany, Switzerland and Australia.

To Foil Washington's Efforts in Mideast

Arafat Cites Anti-U.S. Plans by PLO, Russia

BEIRUT, Sept. 2 (NYT).—Guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat has announced that his Palestine Liberation Organization and the Soviet Union have entered into an alliance to foil U.S. peace plans in the Middle East.

"Our alliance with the socialist camp, led by the Soviet Union, is a strong guarantee for foiling the American settlement [in the Middle East]," he said.

He spoke at a three-hour meeting with PLO information officials here last night, 24 hours after his return from talks in the Soviet Union. Mr. Arafat's statements were published tonight in the PLO's daily newspaper, Falastin al-Thawra (Palestine Revolution).

He said the alliance will have "far-reaching effects both at the short and long-term levels." It constitutes what he described as "a new Palestinian resolution in confronting American designs."

Assurance Cited

Mr. Arafat, whose meetings in Moscow were mainly with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, did not provide details, but declared that he was assured that the Soviet Union would not participate in Middle East negotiations if the PLO was excluded.

The joint communiqué issued at the end of Mr. Arafat's visit to the Soviet Union said the Geneva peace conference is the only forum for Middle East negotiations. It added that reconvened Geneva talks should be attended by all the parties concerned on an equal footing, including the PLO.

The guerrilla leader said the PLO "will not make any concessions in order to be admitted into American settlement designs."

The United States had set PLO acceptance of United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 as a condition for starting a dialogue with the Palestinians concerning their role in peace negotiations.

Last week, the PLO's policy-making body, the Central Council, decided at a meeting in Damascus to reject the resolution, which recognizes Israel's right to exist within secure borders.

Arab diplomatic sources said Syria might join the Soviet-Palestinian alliance following new

Israeli statements concerning the occupied Golan Heights. Israeli Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon said earlier this week that Israel must not give up any territory on the Golan Heights that was captured from Syria in the six-day war in 1967.

The sources said Syrian President Hafez al-Assad might visit Moscow next week for talks with Soviet leaders. Reports in the

Syrian press today said Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam would urge other Arab foreign ministers to lay down a common Arab strategy to confront what the official Syrian daily described as new Israeli measures to annex occupied Arab territory.

The ministers are scheduled to meet under the aegis of the Arab League Council in Cairo tomorrow.

Smith Calls Aspects of Plan 'Insane,' Delays Final Word

(Continued from Page 1)

talks with British Foreign Secretary David Owen and U.S. Ambassador to the UN Andrew Young yesterday what was still open for negotiations and what was not. Whether he would agree to discuss the plan, he said, depended on how flexible its terms proved to be.

The British proposals, worked out with and fully backed by the United States, call for the "surrender" of power by Mr. Smith to Britain, and Rhodesia's return to its pre-1965 status as a British colony. The goal is to establish a black-majority government here peacefully by the end of 1978, with the help of a United Nations peace-keeping force.

While Mr. Smith left his final answer to the proposals for later, he again made it clear that he intended to go ahead immediately with his own plan for an internal settlement with more moderate nationalist leaders.

He rejected the contention of both Mr. Owen and Mr. Young that this would touch off more violence and bloodshed than before, with blacks fighting blacks. He also laughed at the U.S. spokesman in Washington who described the proposals as the "last best chance" for the 270,000 whites in Rhodesia.

"I think I'm not exaggerating when I say that in the last 10 years, I've had 10 last chances, and we are still going," Mr. Smith said.

British and U.S. sources said

earlier that they fully expected Mr. Smith to dismiss the proposals and that they planned to take them to the United Nations for endorsement there while awaiting changes in Rhodesia that might make the proposals more acceptable later.

The first reaction from the Patriotic Front to the proposals was critical. Joseph Mafema, a spokesman in Lusaka, said the proposals were "deliberately designed and calculated to protect the racist white minority settlers."

The five "front-line" states supporting the Patriotic Front have not commented on the proposals. But they seem to meet the "front-line" key demands for the removal of Mr. Smith and the virtual dismantling of the white-controlled Rhodesian Army.

Rejects Main Tenets

Mr. Smith made it clear throughout his 45-minute press conference that he rejected most of the main tenets of the plan. He said that the call for dissolution of the white Rhodesian government before details of the new constitution were known was a "crazy suggestion."

As for the proposal to dismantle the white-controlled Rhodesian Army and establish an international force in its place, he said it was an "almost insane suggestion." Only if the UN force were "under the control of our command," Mr. Smith said, would he be prepared to consider the proposal, adding, "I think it would be acceptable" in other words on our conditions.

He also said that the idea of holding elections for a black majority government on the basis of one-man, one-vote "would not be in the best interest of Rhodesia" and that even the British and U.S. envoys had not been clear about what they meant by universal suffrage. However, he did not specifically rule it out.

In addition, he termed the proposed British resident commander who would rule Rhodesia during an interim period a "complete dictator" and said that the guarantees for whites included in the plan were not adequate.

"It seems to me that the plan is not only ill conceived, it is rushed," Mr. Smith said, adding that the use of terms like "surrender" by the British was counterproductive to efforts to get him to accept their constitutional settlement.

"I detected more than I have ever before on the part of Dr. Owen an attempt to exact retribution on the Rhodesians for what took place in 1965. It seems... that they are seeking revenge," he said.

In contrast to his biting remarks about the British, Mr. Smith praised the Americans. "I believe they are adopting a more pragmatic attitude than the British," he said. "We did not detect yesterday from the Americans the kind of vindictiveness that we detected among the British."

President Anwar Sadat is encouraging efforts to make the desert "bloom" and reclaim land for Egypt's growing population of 38 million. The bulk of the population is now jammed on a narrow ribbon of green along the Nile River, only 3.5 per cent of the country's 382,000 square miles.

UN Names American

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 2 (Reuters).—Clayton K. Tibbitts, 56, of the United States, has been appointed assistant secretary general in charge of the UN's Office of General Services. It was announced yesterday.

\$5 Million for Moscow Repairs

U.S. Sets Embassy Fire Damage

MOSCOW, Sept. 2 (WP).—U.S. Ambassador Malcolm T. Toon said today that it will cost about \$5 million to repair the damage caused by last week's fire at the U.S. Embassy. He said that much of the materials and new equipment to replace the demolished roof, gutted eighth floor and other floors damaged in the 18-hour blaze must be shipped from the United States, adding as much as 50 per cent to the costs.

Mr. Toon also acknowledged that there had been "a degree of looting" by Soviet firemen. Recent reports indicate that some small items have been missed by embassy employees and that the disappearance could not be explained by the fire.

The ambassador listed the missing items as: Several small address books, several stamps for franking mail and for making security classifications on documents, a video cassette removed from a set of 12 cassettes of the television series "Roots" on loan to the embassy, and a small sterling silver medalion.

Despite these incidents, Mr. Toon reiterated that he is certain the security of top secret materials and equipment in the embassy was not breached. "We've made a pretty complete check and I am satisfied that nothing of consequence is missing," he said. He also said that he believes Soviet firemen generally conducted themselves well during the fire.

Sensitive documents are normally marked so that it can be readily determined whether an item is missing.

The address books were missing from the desk of press counselor Raymond Benson. He said that they contained the addresses of friends and acquaintances from countries other than the Soviet Union. The franking and security stamps were missing from desks in offices on the eighth floor press and cultural section. The set of 12 "Roots" cassettes were on a couch in the cultural section. After the fire, U.S. employees found that episode No. 6 was missing. The medalion was taken from the wall in Mr. Toon's ninth floor office.

Mr. Toon also said that two embassy staffers have requested

Embassy to Get Unexpected Aid Of Giant Crane

MOSCOW, Sept. 2 (WP).—Part of a U.S. firm's exhibit of heavy industry equipment will help U.S. Embassy officials to replace the building's roof, demolished by the fire last week. The officials are anxious to get the work done before bad weather sets in.

A giant crane, part of the P and H Company's exhibit of construction equipment, will lift materials onto the embassy roof next week. The crane has been displayed at several exhibits, recently on a sales drive by the manufacturer.

Ambassador Malcolm Toon said today that he hoped the crane would arrive in Moscow by the end of the week.

Mr. Toon said that he was pleased to see the crane while on his way yesterday to another international exhibition. Mr. Toon called the "discovery" a "stroke of luck." Exhibit manager John Devane agreed to put the exhibit to use. "Grate," said Mr. Toon, with a smile.

Dutch Reach Abortion Acco

THE HAGUE, Sept. 2.—The prospective coalition partners today reached a compromise on the abortion issue and the way for a new government under Socialist Premier Joop Uyl.

The three parties—the Eerste, the Christian Democrats and the Democrats 66—decided the new cabinet should revise abortion legislation fore Jan. 1, 1979, or if that let the issue be decided by parliamentary vote.

Mr. Den Uyl's Socialist cabinet has been asked to give women the right to decide freely on the matter. Christian Democrats are in opposition to the termination of pregnancy unless on medical grounds. The Democrats 66 generally supported the Socialist position. Under current legislation, it is illegal except in cases where pregnancy endangers mother's life.

2 Americans Murdered in 'By Amin Aides, Exile Report

By J. Regan Kerney

NAIROBI, Sept. 2 (WP).—A former ranking Ugandan military officer has identified both a current Ugandan cabinet minister and the chief technical officer of the Ugandan Air Force as two of the men who heeded to death a U.S. newspaper correspondent in Uganda in 1971.

The correspondent, Nicholas Stroob, disappeared in July, 1971, along with another U.S. citizen, Robert Stedie, a Ugandan university lecturer. Neither body was ever found.

The former Ugandan official said the two prisoners were picked for execution by Capt. Steven Taba, now chief technical officer of Uganda's air force, for no apparent reason and slashed to death, probably with machetes. "They weren't shot, they were slaughtered," he said.

The former officer, who asked not to be identified because he has relatives in Uganda, also named Col. Juma Nabuni, formerly minister of industry and power and currently minister of transportation, as helping in the murders. Another man he could not identify also helped, he said.

Probe by Newsmen

Mr. Stroob, a freelance writer working for several U.S. newspapers, including the Washington Star, had been investigating alleged atrocities committed during the military coup that brought President Idi Amin to power in January, 1971.

The former official, who defected earlier this year, speculated that orders for the killings may have been given to Capt. Taba by his superiors, but said that Capt. Taba takes credit for them when he boasts about the incident, bragging that he was promoted to his current post because he has killed, not because he has a technical knowledge of aircraft. Capt. Taba is a member of Marshal Amin's own tribe, the Kakwa, and comes from Marshal Amin's home village.

Mr. Stroob's disappearance led to strong international protests, especially from the United States. Marshal Amin then created a commission to investigate the case, and I saw a meeting with Mr. Stroob's widow, Geraldine, who denied knowledge of the reason for the disappearance.

According to the former officer, the two Americans were visiting the southwestern Ugandan town of Mbarara when they were picked up at the Asip Hotel by soldiers and taken to a nearby army barracks.

He was unable to give a reason for their arrest, except to say that there was some "political" and "anti-white" feeling among some of the Ugandans' armed forces at the time.

Lisbon Reforms Draw Criticism

LISBON, Sept. 2 (Reuters).—The Portuguese Communist party has accused the government of using violent repression to enforce reforms under which some nationalized land is being returned to private owners.

The Communists were referring to the "black" incidents at the collective farming town of Evora, where 10 persons were injured. The police action against leftist demonstrators was widely condemned.

Evora, located about 100 miles east of there, was reported calm yesterday. Riot police also used batons and water cannon against demonstrators, have returned to their barracks in Lisbon.

The men were put in a cell until about 10:30 p.m. their executioners appeared. Bodies were then put in a sack and taken to the village of Sanyi, where the car and bodies were doused with gasoline. The bodies were then burned to destroy the evidence. "There was no matter left," the doctor said. "I was left of the bodies ashes," he said.

Lance Check Scrutinized

(Continued from Page 1)

Calhoun bank that goes to Calhoun for payment, cashing the check would cash his account there to be drawn, a person in the Calhoun bank who has a checkbook.

Mr. Lance's National Bank Georgia account writes a check from that book and deposit in Calhoun to avoid the check.

That check then proceeds through the check-clearing system back to Atlanta—where several days at least. So times, the sources said, it have been sufficient funds.

Atlanta to cover checks of kind. But on other occasions the sources said, Mr. Lance's account in Atlanta did not have enough money to pay the check so that account became overdrawn.

Close to Calhoun

Why didn't Mr. Lance write the checks on the Atlanta Bank in the first place, 1 Days of the Calhoun bank asked. He replied:

"Bert Lance grew up here, I always taken his checks to Calhoun National Bank, he's always done that no matter who in the world he was."

Mr. Green of NBBG answered the same question: "I can't tell you why except he feels close to the Calhoun bank, but keeps his money in NBBG."

Loan Charges Denied

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (Reuters).—The White House yesterday denied that President Carter received loans backed by little or no collateral from Georgia bank under suspicious circumstances to finance his election campaign last year.

It said an article in the week New Republic magazine charging of questionable bank charges by Mr. Carter was "yellow journalism" and called for far more sound and ethical than the report itself.

The article, reprinted in number of large circulation newspapers, maintained that Mr. Carter received the loans when in opposition to the Democratic presidential nomination were running out of funds.

It noted that in the spring of last year, the Supreme Court overruled a law that created the Federal Election Commission. Commission with the authority to make payments matching funds raised by the candidates themselves. The commission was later found to be legal after the law was rewritten.

The New Republic said that the banks made loans to Mr. Carter using at least partly as collateral the \$200 matching funds he expected, but which they said could not be paid because of the Supreme Court ruling.

"It's an old story in Georgia politics," the article said. "It may explain part of why, as President Carter seems to feel that [Mr. Lance] has done nothing wrong in years of playing around with other people's bank deposits."

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U.S., U.K. to Ask UN Support on Rhodesia Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

two who run guerrilla armies will agree to stop their war. Until that happens, no UN peace-keeping force will move in, Lord Carver will not take up his residence and there will be no elections.

Explosion Shakes W. German Office

FLENSBURG, West Germany, Sept. 2 (AP).—An explosion shook the prosecutor's office in this northernmost German city today. Police said that it caused considerable damage but did not injure anyone.

A spokesman believed leftist extremists, who distributed Communist leaflets attacking the West German legal system last night, were responsible.

Last week a bombing attack was attempted against the offices of the federal prosecutor in Karlsruhe. Police said that they traced some of the material used in that abortive attack to a dealer in Hamburg.

To end the hostilities, according to Mr. Young's camp, Lord Carver and Mr. Waldheim's representative will seek out Mr. Smith's generals and guerrilla leaders. They will talk with them in neutral countries, "in the bush, anywhere," as an official put it.

As Mr. Owen said: "The more talking in private the better."

Up to now, the belief has been that the black guerrilla chiefs, Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, would settle for nothing less than a handover of military power to their armies. The Owen-Young plan rules this out. But Mr. Young's entourage insists that this is no longer a stumbling block. Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo, like the other black leaders, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Rev. Ndabandini Sithole, are said to be each

Head Louse Campaign

LONDON, Sept. 2 (UPI).—Health authorities in England and Wales have announced that they will launch the first national campaign to eradicate the head louse in mid-September.

11. She misses you.

(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

MEET DANIEL YERGIN

The author of *Shattered Peace* (Houghton Mifflin, Boston) will be autographing copies of his definitive work on the Cold War at Brentano's, 37 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris, on Mon., Sept. 5, at 3 p.m.

Advantage Seen

U.S. Defenses Stokes Heated Controversy

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (UPI)—East points a bleak U.S. defense has an emotional debate Congress and the

by John Collins, editor in chief of the Library of Congressional Research, says that quantitative U.S. and Soviet arm-

Is Seen Chemical S. Cars

JO, Sept. 2 (AP)—A key component in converters now installed in U.S. cars, becomes even more important after period of use, a California chemist warned yesterday.

One of the most toxic we have ever seen," said Rhatnagar of the of California at San said. "Concentrations are one part per million and are hazardous in itself, converted through use of sodium nitrate and palladium, the researcher compounds "are really they seem to affect all systems we've looked at," Rhatnagar said.

Several congressmen campaign to release the report, charging that the document was "suppressed" because its conclusions ran counter to the administration's view. The administration contends that it is effectively offsetting the Soviet buildup in strategic arms, in naval deployment and in central European forces.

A White House official said yesterday that the administration "took no particular interest in the report and was not involved in it."

The report, comparing Soviet strength with U.S. trends, concluded: "Problems will prevail as long as U.S. decision-makers bank on bigger budgets to cure defense ills, without reference to better strategy. More money will insure substantial improvements only if connected with force sufficiency factors that match meaningful U.S. ends with measured means in ways that minimize risks and reinforce weak spots."

son Disciple 3d Trial

NGLES, Sept. 2.—Lennie ten, 27, was granted a yesterday in the Aug. slaying of Leno and Labianca. It will be trial in connection with of killings directed by Manson.

Original conviction, in was sentenced to death, red on appeal last year trial was ordered that with a deadlocked jury, rer then attempted to deal with the prosecutor Miss Van Houten would asked guilty to second, under a move that might shed her release from on. She has been in or eight years.

of seven persons, in- duced Sharon Tate, the trector Roman Polanski, rdered by members of on cult.

Highway Toll: 482 I.D. Sept. (AP)—

Miss Van Houten would asked guilty to second, under a move that might shed her release from on. She has been in or eight years.

Policy Clashes Reported

xican Leader to Skip Canal-Pact Signing

Marlene Simmons
O CITY, Sept. 2 (WP). President Jose Lopez Portillo turned down an in- to join other Latin Amer- ics attending next week's in Washington of the al treaties between the lates and Panama.

a government sources Mr. Lopez Portillo did to be associated with Carter's difficulties in domestic support for the ties, to be seen in the of the presidents of d other repressive re-

Organization of American at the request of the lates and Panama, has 25 members in good and Canada and Guya- attend the ceremony at headquarters in Wash- Wednesday. The Carter zation apparently is on this display of West- spheric unity to ally the ties, which are under back from conservative sence of Mexico's Pres- weaken the facade of



A GOVERNOR'S DIGNITY—New York Gov. Hugh Carey takes a kick and a tumble by Rosie, a cow he attempted to milk at the State Fair, with good humor yesterday. After recovering, the governor managed to milk out a few ounces.

'Lost' Documents Found

CIA Data Show Human Tests Made Into '70s

By Bill Richards
and John Jacobs
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (WP).—The CIA has uncovered thousands of "lost" documents that show that its chemical and biological mind-control experiments on human subjects were conducted as late as mid-1972.

The CIA director Adm. Stansfield Turner, has maintained that sketchy financial records left in the CIA's files on its mind-control projects showed human experimentation was discontinued in 1964.

The newly discovered files, 14 folders with about 700 pages of financial records, indicate that human subjects were experimented on with their knowledge under a CIA project called MK-Search until the project was halted by CIA technical services director Sidney Gottlieb on July 10, 1972.

A CIA spokesman acknowledged yesterday that the MK-Search files had been located among budget material. The spokesman also said that 14 boxes of additional detailed intelligence files were stumbled on several weeks ago by CIA researchers during "a routine review of inactive records."

Back to 1943

The boxes contain records of U.S. intelligence operations going back to the days of the Office of Strategic Services, the CIA's predecessor, in 1943, the CIA spokesman said.

They also contained detailed files on chemical and biological experimentation carried out from 1949 until the mid-1960s under the CIA's code names Bluebird and Artichoke. Subjects of the experiments included CIA personnel who were aware of the experiments and foreigners who may not have been, according to the CIA.

The CIA spokesman said that he was not aware if the Bluebird-Artichoke documents, which are still classified, showed any experimentation on captured prisoners during the Korean war. North Korean officials accused the United States in 1961 of conducting bacteriological experimentation on captured prisoners of war at an island prison off South Korea. U.S. officials have denied the charges.

Files 'Skimpy'
The MK-Search files were described by the CIA as skimpy. "The project was the CIA's successor to an earlier mind-control operation code named MK-Ultra, which began in 1950 and tapered off in the mid-1960s."

In MK-Search, volunteers—some of them paid—were apparently involved in chemical and

Experts Link High-Fat U.S. Diet To Risk of Colon, Breast Cancer

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—A diet rich in fats, while undeniably pleasing to the American palate, is also a diet with considerable risk of breast and colon cancer, a panel of experts said here yesterday at the annual meeting of the American Chemical Society.

"It's been said that there is no absolute proof that a high-fat, high-sugar diet causes cancer and that is true," said Dr. Adrienne Rogers, a physician with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's department of nutrition and food science.

But, she added, evidence to support the contention is accumulating at such a rapid rate that the prudent person would be well advised to be more careful about indiscriminately downing thick steaks, potatoes drowned in butter, and fried foods. "At a minimum," she said, "a low-fat diet can't hurt anyone."

Dr. Robert Bruce of the Ontario Cancer Institute and the University of Toronto said that tests carried out on feces collected from human volunteers on typically U.S. high-fat diets revealed the presence of "mutagens," or substances that cause mutations.

Although a positive identification of the chemical nature of these mutagens has yet to be made, they appear to belong to a class of compounds known as "N-nitrosos," according to Dr. Bruce. Ninety per cent of the N-nitroso compounds known are carcinogenic, or cancer-causing.

"In the United States," said Dr. J.H. Weisberger of the American Health Foundation in Valhalla, N.Y., "there are every year 100,000 new cases of colorectal cancer and 60,000 breast cancers. These are relatively rare in Japan. Now, the key difference between Japan and the United States isn't food additives, or pesticides, but the fat component of their respective diets. About 45 per cent of the average daily caloric intake to the United States is in the form of fat."

Americans consume much greater quantities of fatty meats, butter, cream and other dairy products than Japanese or Africans.

Burger Sees Soviet Court as Model For Possible Use in Minor U.S. Cases

LENINGRAD, Sept. 2 (UPI)—U.S. Chief Justice Warren Burger thinks it might not be a bad idea to consider introducing the Soviet Peoples' Court system in the United States—but only for minor cases.

"This Peoples' Court system is very effective," the chief justice said last night. "Regarding minor disputes currently handled by the complexities of U.S. courts, it is worthwhile exploring."

A Soviet Peoples' Court is composed of three judges—two laymen who serve for two years and one professional. There is no jury trial.



Chief Justice Warren Burger

On 3-Day Tour
Mr. Burger, here on a nine-day tour of the Soviet Union after being invited by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in 1972, said, "The Peoples' Court system has been under study for quite a while in the United States."

He also advocated that U.S. prisoners be paid the going rate for work they do in jail, but said room and board should be subtracted from their pay.

Mr. Burger said U.S. small claims courts are supposed to work roughly like the Soviet courts, "but then top-rate lawyers arrive and the next thing you know an elaborate jury trial is demanded."

"This Peoples' Court system may be effective in a minor court and the American Bar Association is currently examining where to draw the line between minor and major cases," he said.

Cases Backlogged
The chief justice said a way must be found to unburden U.S. courts, adding that in larger cities court cases sometimes are backlogged four to five years.

Sirhan Rejected In Bid to Return To Crime Scene

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 2 (UPI).—A request by Sirhan Sirhan to return to the Ambassador Hotel pantry where he shot Sen. Robert Kennedy more than eight years ago was rejected yesterday.

Sirhan, who said that he blacked out that night and does not remember shooting Sen. Kennedy, asked to be brought back to the hotel in hopes that the visit would jog his memory, the Los Angeles Times reported.

But presiding Los Angeles County Superior Court Judge William Hogoboom said that he had "absolutely no jurisdiction to return a convicted person to the scene of the crime. To do so would be to operate the court under the authority of old wives' tales."

"There is no scientific evidence I know of, psychologically, medically, astrologically or otherwise, to support the claim that this would revive his memory," the judge added.

Godfrey Isaac, Sirhan's attorney, said he will visit Sirhan next week to tell him that it probably would be futile to appeal Mr. Hogoboom's decision. "Sirhan had nothing really to gain by this," he said, pointing out that the convicted assassin is eligible for parole in 1984.

Munich Bans a Rally Planned by 2 Rightists

MUNICH, Sept. 2 (AP).—Munich today banned a demonstration planned Saturday by rightist groups.

Organizers of the demonstration were publisher Gerhard Fray and Arthur Butz, author of "The Century Fraud," in which he challenges the truth of reports of mass slayings of Jews in Nazi camps.

Coal Leader Says U.S. Pact Threatened by Wildcat Strikes

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sept. 2 (UPI).—This year could "mark the beginning of the end of a national coal labor agreement" unless a way is found to eliminate wildcat strikes by miners, Joseph Brennan, the president of Bituminous Coal Operators Association, said yesterday.

The association is the coal industry's bargaining arm and its member companies pay for union members' benefits. It is to negotiate a national wage agreement with the United Mine Workers union this fall.

Mr. Brennan, speaking before the West Virginia Chamber of Commerce, also said that wildcat strikes had "become a threat to the very existence of the union" because they could break down the solidarity of the national union.

"The union and industry have one more real shot," he said, referring to the fall contract negotiations. "If it doesn't work, then you have a vacuum, and vacuums tend to get filled."

In statements earlier this year, Mr. Brennan implied that the association was considering abandoning the concept of a national agreement, established by the union's chief architect, John Lewis, and instead negotiating a series of regional contracts. The current contract expires Dec. 6.

The leadership of the 277,000-member union, which has been torn by internal dissension and stripped of most of its experienced staff by a rash of resignations early this year, would be ill-

Portugal Planning To Close 2 Papers

LISBON, Sept. 2 (AP).—The Portuguese government has decided to close two suspended nationalized newspapers and reduce state aid to several others in a move to cut industry losses, a statement published yesterday said.

The press has been heavily subsidized since its indirect nationalization through a banking sector take-over in March, 1976. Banks formerly owned most papers. The government announced that journalists and other staff would no longer be able to hold more than one job on newspaper and "excessive staff" in state-run firms would be sacked.

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(A good reason to call home.)

"An international call is the next best thing to being there."

Bomb Attempt Averted
MEXICO CITY, Sept. 2 (AP).—Police said that they foiled a bomb plot aimed at disrupting President Lopez Portillo's address to the Mexican Congress yesterday, killing three guerrillas.

They said that officers attempted to arrest two women and a man and shot and killed them as they dashed for a car. Authorities said that they found explosives, weapons and a map with bomb locations marked in the car.

Two Swedish Women Sentenced by Poland
STOCKHOLM, Sept. 2 (UPI).—Two Swedish women, missing after traveling to Poland where they had planned to hand out anti-Soviet leaflets in Warsaw, were arrested and sentenced to 60 days in jail, a Foreign Ministry spokesman has announced.

The women, Elisabeth Lie and Annelie Koppel, were fined 3,000 zlotys (\$82) each. When they refused to pay the fines, they were sentenced to jail.

The Self-Isolation of the PLO

The gingerly courtship dance between the United States and the Palestine Liberation Organization is over for the moment, and perhaps longer. The PLO's governing council has refused, despite Western and Saudi efforts, to accept UN Resolution 242 affirming the rights of all Middle East states—including Israel—to live in peace. But that rejection does not mean Washington should now do what the present Israeli government clearly wants it to do: Pretend that there is no real Palestinian issue.

The PLO rejection of inducements to embrace Resolution 242 is scarcely surprising. The United States could not, in the face of a certain Israeli veto, have assured it any formal role at a Geneva peace conference. Its very presence would reinforce its demands for a separate Palestinian state. Because the PLO's leaders look upon acknowledgment of Israel's right to exist as their one diplomatic trump card, they will not play it—if at all—except in exchange for some sort of counter-recognition from Israel. And no such recognition is remotely likely, given Israeli Prime Minister Begin's evident conviction that the PLO can never be more than a terrorist body committed to Israel's destruction.

* * *

At the moment, these issues of status seem to count heavily in PLO calculations because the organization is somewhat in eclipse within the Arab world. Even President Assad of Syria last week backed away from his position that the PLO must be represented at a Geneva conference. As long as the Arab governments had assurances that the "rights of the Palestinians" would be discussed at Geneva, then they might possibly be represented by some other body, perhaps the Arab League.

The high point of PLO influence within the Arab world came in 1974, when the Rabat

Conference described the organization as the representative of the Palestinian people. Now, following the defeat of its forces by Syria in Lebanon last year, a more complicated pattern seems to be emerging in which the PLO, the Jordanian government and leading Arabs on the Israeli-occupied West Bank each play a role. Though the PLO never spoke for older, conservative Arab "notables" on the West Bank, it seemed to have the support of the mass of West Bank Arabs. Yet recently there have been indications that this support is waning, particularly among younger leaders.

* * *

Even that, though, should not be taken to mean any lessening of the feeling among Palestinians that they are a separate people with a strong and justifiable claim to self-determination. That need not mean the formation of a separate sovereign state. Western leaders, President Carter among them, have lately been using the term "Palestinian entity" so as not to foreclose what will be the most contentious issue in negotiations between Arabs and Israelis. "Entity" may be inelegant, but it is not inappropriate. It may mean, for example, a part of Jordan with substantial autonomy. Or it may indeed, sooner or later, come to mean a separate state.

It may well be that the PLO's self-imposed isolation will make it easier to initiate peace negotiations, either at Geneva or elsewhere. But at some point all the parties to the negotiations will have to confront the Palestinian issue. Unless the 3 million or so Palestinians feel that a peace settlement is legitimate and that they have a stake in its preservation, it will be unlikely to last. Unless other credible Palestinian voices are raised along the way, that might ultimately mean hearing the PLO.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Time to Start Saving the Soil

We are accustomed to think of soil destruction as a problem confronting other lands and other times: the inexorable spread of the Sahara Desert, the parching of the lands in India, the U.S. Dust Bowl of the 1930s. But as a UN conference in Nairobi begins to assess the global problem of the loss of arable lands, it is sobering to note that even in the United States, the reputed world leader in modern agricultural practices, the land is eroding away.

Over the past two centuries, erosion has ruined some 300 million arable acres, more than half as much land as we currently have under cultivation. Today an estimated one-third of U.S. croplands are losing topsoil at a rate too great to be sustained without eventually reducing productivity. Crop yields continue high only because of the use of fertilizers and modern technology and management methods. Water alone carried off nine tons of soil per average acre of U.S. cropland in 1975; five tons are generally considered the upper limit tolerable over a sustained period in even deep soils. Wind has added to the destruction, and some observers fear conditions are ripe for another Dust Bowl.

International Opinion

Smith: A Political Houdini?

Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith is the political Houdini of our times. He has been trusted more times than a Christmas turkey. But never yet taken to market. To ask him to surrender on the very day he has just won all 50 white seats in the Rhodesian Parliament is expressing a naive belief in the powers of Father Christmas. . . . Mr. Smith has proved he is a master at skating on thin ice. But it is melting fast and even he cannot skate on water. He can deal now. Or drown later.

—From the Daily Mirror (London).

Military Balance

Each year the Soviet superiority in conventional forces becomes more overwhelming, while at the same time the Soviet Union fully maintains the "nuclear equivalence" with the United States reached some years ago. Yet each year NATO governments repeat the same old soothing formula that things have got worse, but that there is no cause for alarm yet; but there will be if they go on getting worse, which they invariably do, yet still without immediate cause for alarm. . . . The facts and figures are all in

the latest report of the International Institute for Strategic Studies. . . .

For many years the Soviet military expenditure has been growing at 4.5 per cent in real terms, while NATO's has been static. As a proportion of the national product, Soviet expenditure is three times as high as the official budget figures at 11 to 13 per cent, against 6 per cent for the United States and 3 to 7 per cent for European nations in NATO.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Shameful Deference

It is welcome news that the World Psychiatric Association meeting in Honolulu has risen to its responsibilities by taking notice of the abuse of psychiatry for political purposes in the Soviet Union. Rather less reassuring is the narrowness of the vote, 90 to 88. But if the vote had been on the basis of one society, one vote, and not one vote for every 100 members of a society up to a maximum of 30, the crucial resolution would have been defeated by 33 to 19. So only the weighted votes of the larger Western societies ensured the resolution, which indicates how much shameful deference to the Soviet Union even at its worst can be found among the others. How contemptible.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 3, 1902

PARIS—An alarming number of Alpine accidents, many of them fatal, has cast a gloom over the present mountaineering season, some 37 mishaps having already been registered. That most of these casualties are due to imprudence, not to say foolhardiness, is indisputable. The desire to surpass someone, to be bolder, to defy wind and weather; in short, the desire to accomplish a feat that common sense stamps as folly, is responsible for a high percentage of these accidents.

Fifty Years Ago

September 3, 1927

NEW YORK—Lou Gehrig and Babe Ruth thundered forth again today, the Columbia graduate hammering out two circuit clouts, giving him a total of 43 homers for the season, while the Bambino connected with one to keep his lead of one over his rival. The Yankees won the game against the Philadelphia Athletics by a score of 12 to 2. The Babe is still five behind his Sept. 2 mark of 1921, when he set the record by driving out 59 four-beggars.



Giscard's Foreign Policy Warped by Home Front

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS.—The heat of the struggle between leftists and conservatives for political control of France is beginning to warp the edges of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's once adventurous foreign policy.

Giscard continues to hold to the central foreign policy themes he has enunciated since displacing the Gaullists at the Elysée Palace in 1974. But the strong challenge mounted by France's Communists and Socialists to the conservative coalition Giscard heads is altering France's tone on some key issues.

Giscard's vision of a reshaped Common Market with more Mediterranean members has been shelved while farmers' votes are being sought. His tone toward Israel has become more sympathetic. Africa is being handled with extra finesse. And foreign trade policy is being hardened to show voters that their pocketbooks are being protected.

Elections in March

These adjustments appear to be largely defensive, intended to minimize potential vote losses. But the President's political advisers also expect him to go on the offensive and to use foreign-policy issues to win votes in the campaign, which began unofficially this week with the end of the August summer vacation. The elections for a new National Assembly are next March.

In sharp contrast to the prickly independent stance of the Gaullists toward the United States in past political years, Giscard appears to be calculating that there are more votes to be won than lost in this election by subtly underlining his good ties with Washington.

He is dispatching his Prime Minister, Raymond Barre, to Washington this month for meetings with President Carter and other officials that are expected to help build up Barre's image at home.

Moreover, Giscard and his principal foreign policy aides plan to hammer during the campaign on the theme that a victory by the Socialist-Communist coalition could knock France out of the North Atlantic Alliance and the Common Market and might lead to a withdrawal of the U.S. nuclear umbrella, which they will acknowledge has helped preserve France's independence since World War II.

Awkward Position

Their calculation appears to be that the Communists, seeking to emphasize their responsibility and commitment to Western democracy, are awkwardly placed to play an anti-Americanism in this campaign.

The Communists, who have recently endorsed France's nuclear striking force, have been trying to distance themselves from the Soviet Union in French public opinion and are stressing internal issues in their campaign statements.

The Gaullists, who could attack Giscard's "Atlantic policy" from the right, have also shown little inclination for that kind of campaign. Only a U.S. rejection of New York landing rights for the Concorde supersonic jetliner could give the Communists and Gaullists enough ammunition to make U.S. policy a large issue here.

So far, no single issue has surfaced that is likely to impair the conduct of France's foreign policy as severely as did Ronald Reagan's attack in 1976 on Gerald Ford's support for détente and Panama Canal treaty negotiations.

strength of West Germany and the other northern European countries.

But the increasing gap between West Germany's economic recovery and the still troubled state of the French and other Common Market economies has ruled out any immediate expansion of the market to the south, and appears to have led Giscard to a fundamental reassessment of his original aim.

Almost all of the other French parties, led by the Gaullists, have quickly and strongly denounced the Spanish and Greek applications for EEC membership, which French farmers fear will bring new surpluses of cheap wine, melons, tomatoes and other Mediterranean crops cascading onto French markets.

Issue of Greece

In a brief stopover in Athens in July, Prime Minister Karamanlis told Greek officials that Giscard's support for Greece's application would have to be shelved for the period of the campaign. But he reportedly left them with the impression

that Giscard would resume his efforts once the voting was out of the way.

Giscard gave no such assurances to Spanish Premier Adolfo Suarez when they met in Paris on Wednesday, however. An Elysée communiqué on the meeting stressed that France "will not sacrifice its abundant and productive Mediterranean farming" in order to bring Spain into the EEC. Moreover, Spanish officials report that they were told before Suarez left for the official visit to Paris that France wants a new one-year study on the effect of Spanish membership before committing itself to new steps on the application.

Mideast Policy

As for Giscard's Mideast policy, while France's 600,000 Jews lack the organization and economic power of U.S. Jewry in politics, their votes are coveted in this tight contest and Israel appears to be benefiting.

Giscard has not made significant alterations in France's policy, which Israeli officials have repeatedly denounced as pro-

Arab, but, in the wake of the damaging Abou Daoud affair, he moved quickly to erase the bitterness of that dispute and to extend an invitation to then-Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin to visit France. Now, he has assured Israel that the invitation still stands for Menachem Begin.

French statements on the Palestinian question have become slightly more moderate, from the Israeli point of view, in recent months, moving from periodic endorsements of a "Palestinian state" to a more uniform and generalized support for a Palestinian "homeland" or "country."

To avoid overseas crises that could bounce back in the elections, Giscard is trying to minimize French direct involvement in the Horn of Africa, where French troops are stationed in Djibouti, which received independence from France in June. He has also moved to brush up France's image both by shoring up anti-Communist black leaders in Zaïre and elsewhere while trying to cut back France's long and profitable military association with South Africa.

It Was One Of Those 'Days'

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—For the people who have to govern the United States, and even for those who have to report and analyze the news, the events of the last day of August, 1977, around here were almost enough to make you think life is a little complicated. For example, on this one day:

• The Secretary of Labor, Ray Marshall, announced that unemployment among black young people in the United States this summer—nearly 35 per cent—was the highest ever recorded by his department. Overall, white and black, youth unemployment was 15.3 per cent.

• On the same day, a federal judge in Virginia ordered Secretary Marshall and the Labor Department to approve the importation of about 5,000 foreign workers to pick apples in nine border and Northeastern states because, it seems, we won't do our own work. Marshall called it "an alarming precedent."

• Also on the same day, the Department of Human Resources of the District of Columbia announced that last year there were one-third more legal abortions in Washington than live births—12,945 abortions to 9,835 births—87 per cent of the abortions paid for by the federal Medicaid program, which stopped financing such abortions last month.

Not Very Cheery

This is not very cheery summer reading, but while the headlines recently had been on Secretary of State Vance in the Middle East and China and Andrew Young and Bol Linowitz trying to avoid war in Rhodesia, South Africa and Panama—all useful missions—these late August statistics remind us that we have a few awkward problems at home.

Also on the last day of August, 1977, Amtrak, the government's latest experiment in public transportation, announced that it was cutting its services in the Washington-Philadelphia-New York-Boston corridor and increas-

ing its fares because, while the U.S. people were calling for public transportation, they weren't using it enough to avoid a \$80-million-a-year operating deficit.

James Schlesinger, the new energy chief, has the same problem. Like President Carter, he keeps insisting that there is a critical energy crisis in this country, which threatens the nation's freedom, and that we have to conserve and slow down. But the evidence so far is that most people are not listening or slowing down, and the imports of gas and oil are going up at an alarming rate.

Marshall's dilemma of the last day of August dramatizes the problem. Faced with that court order to bring in 5,000 foreign workers to pick apples while he is trying to put millions of unemployed Americans to work, he defied the court order.

'Deeply Concerned'

"I am deeply concerned," he said, "that the importation of this large number of foreign workers will deprive about 3,000 American workers of needed jobs. I know the growers prefer foreign workers, because they find them more docile than domestic workers. But with unemployment at 6.9 per cent—almost 7 million Americans out of work—this is not a valid consideration."

"We intend," Marshall said, "to take every legal and administrative step at our disposal to prevent this unfortunate order from taking effect."

But of course, Marshall, who is one of the most reflective and underestimated members of the Carter Cabinet, is going to lose. For by the time he took "every legal and administrative step," the apples would have rotted on the trees. The problem is that the administration has no effective policy to put its own unemployed people to work in the orchards and in the end will have to import workers from Mexico, Jamaica, and elsewhere, many of

whom will remain in the country as illegal aliens against the policy of the Carter government.

The basic problem, which the Carter administration has grappled with seriously, but hasn't yet solved, is how to train and put young unemployed Americans, black and white, to work on the jobs that clearly have to be done.

And beyond this—a harder but maybe more important problem—how to help Mexico and our neighbors in the Caribbean to improve their economies so as to provide work and keep their people at home.

Alternatives

Wayne A. Cornelius, associate professor of political science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has pointed out after many years of careful study of this problem that the hundreds of millions of dollars spent on policing the border and catching the illegal aliens might be more effective if they were spent on improving the economy of Mexico and providing jobs to keep their unemployed people from heading north.

The Carter administration is working on all this, at home and abroad, but it is a devilish tangle. What to do about the alarming rate of young people out of work in the United States? What to do about the work that has to be done but our own people won't do? How to face up to more abortions than births in the capital city of the republic, with or without federal abortion funds?

These questions obviously baffle the policy-makers and even the scribblers have to sympathize with their problems. It was just an accident that so many dilemmas surfaced on Aug. 31, 1977. On any other week or month, you could probably have found the same catalogue of bewildering dilemmas.

Deplori

Appeasen

Over Tai

By George F.

WASHINGTON.—A s De Gaulle said, a ster. Every nation can blooded acts that it re and occasionally justify sons of state." But it a nation commit a co act that is as cynic pointless, as the one t States is being urged t against Taiwan.

Although there is a calamity to be forestall substantial gain to be the U.S. government urged, from within and to "normalize" relati China on China's side This would involve wi recognition from Tai nullifying the defens t Taiwan. This would be time a friendly nation denied U.S. recognition

U.S. policy toward Chi since the 1972 Shangh ment has been, a polt peachment. To apply scription to a policy is r sarily to denounce th It has been said that consequence of Neville l am's policy was that ap was discredited as an diplomacy.

But there is no need United States to appea There is no evidence th if unappeased, will turn inside out and seek ment with the Soviet Either China needs close with the United States t the Soviet threat, or it If it does, it needs those more than it needs to l the United States over If China doesn't need of tions with the United S United States can't purch relations with China by itself and sacrificing nation

To "de-recognize" Taiw be to accept China's co that Taiwan is just an u chapter in China's civil China's Premier Hua R puts it, "We are determ liberate Taiwan, and en entirely China's business"

It is intolerable for se officials to suggest (as reportedly have) that in for "de-recognize" Chin declare that it has no mean intention to exercise its to use military force agai wan. It is grotesque officials to ask if China tolerate a U.S. statement ing a U.S. "interest" in a settlement of the issue.

Surely the U.S. gov realizes that any "assura gives to Taiwan in con with "de-recognition" will erdible because of their Similarly, any "inter United States expresses to a peaceful settleme seem feeble because it expressed as part of a from defense obligations.

The U.S. defense trea Taiwan is, like all treatie of the forward small nati There is a lawful method (abrogation) to abolish it.

But some people favor a more in keeping with the of their apprehension policy United States could crawl from its commitment by ar ing "de-recognition," and asserting that because T has ceased to exist, so have ties with Taiwan.

Currently the U.S. govern is inviting Americans to well of the new treaty that control of the Panama Car Panama. The government the treaty is not an act of mess, but rather expresses confident magnanimity of a nation toward small nati The U.S. government is inviting Israel to take grave for the possibility of peace, if the United States turns its on Taiwan, it will be appare Israel that the gravest r small nation can take is to its security on U.S. commitm

The U.S. government is t urged to win China's affe by means of a policy that earn China's contempt. Of co there are always "realists" argue that no quaint principl honor should inhibit a nat pursuit of advantage. But "ists" have yet to demonstrate advantage to the United St in such a unilateral, dicta justice of honor.

It often is true that, as Will James said, people do not because they are scared, but scared because they run. C tainly if the United States r from its commitment to 16 mil Taiwanese, Americans should scared.

سلا مة لاد

Atlantic Traffic Moves

Controllers Vow Safety During Air-Assistants' Strike

ON, Sept. 2 (AP).—Air controllers—the men responsible for charting the flight paths of aircraft over Britain—vow today that "safety standards are as high as ever—and that way," despite the strike of 850 assistant controllers who staged an in-walkout yesterday over pay.

Planning Judicial Reform

IS, Sept. 2 (Reuters).—The government plans to re-form the judicial system, Justice Minister Alain Juppé said today. He said today was a historic day for the reform legislation will be debated in Parliament before the end of the year. Mr. Juppé said after conferring with the President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

men have a feeling that in this country is very not fair to all and too the justice minister said, first step, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing ordered court proceedings up and taxes on documents and stamp duties in cases abolished.

action at control centers in France and Spain than in Britain.

"At this time of year, we would normally expect flow regulation procedures to be in force because it is manifestly impossible for the control space over France to contain all the flights from Scandinavia, the U.K. and elsewhere to Spain and the Mediterranean holiday resorts," he said.

"It is my own estimate that the main air-traffic control centers and airports can clear some 60 per cent of the normal flow expected at this time. This would be even better, were it not for the quite separate disputes which involve France and Spain."

The spokesman admitted that the British dispute left controllers operating in "somewhat straitened circumstances," but added: "Air-traffic control officers have a tradition and expertise, unique among the professions, in surmounting operational difficulties. They are trained and are used to making critical decisions in three dimensions. That same training will apply now. The same safety standards as before will apply."

Slowdown in Toronto
TORONTO, Sept. 2 (AP).—Air traffic controllers planned to harass holiday travelers tonight at Toronto International Airport by working to rule on one of the busiest days of the year. International flights yesterday were delayed as much as six hours.



GOOD FOR THE SCALP?—Charles Insted, manager of Thomas's, a London barbershop, uses a Victorian-era rotary hairbrush on a client. Victorians said the brush massaged the scalp. After 77 years in Duke Street, St. James's, Thomas's shop is closing down.

Russia Prohibits Airbus Landings

PARIS, Sept. 2 (UPI).—Soviet authorities have banned the French-German Airbus from landing in Moscow and are deliberately blocking French demands to allow the Concorde supersonic jetliner to fly over Siberia, French officials said yesterday.

They said that the negotiations on Soviet landing rights for both the Airbus and the Concorde were stalled and there was apparently no hope of seeing the ban lifted soon.

Transport Minister Marcel Cavallier condemned the Soviet attitude on the Airbus in a statement to La Dépêche du Midi newspaper.

The paper said large amounts of explosives, arms, ammunition and "important documents" were found at the organization's headquarters in the coastal city of Alexandria.

Premier Mamedouh Salem personally supervised the crackdown on the organization called "Al Jihad" (Holy War) during the last two weeks, the paper said without giving further details.

Jesuit Expressed Views in Book

Vatican Gags Priest Backing Liberal Line on Homosexuals

By Kenneth A. Briggs

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (NYT).—The leading Roman Catholic advocate of a liberalized attitude toward homosexuality on the part of the church has been ordered by the Vatican to keep silent on the subject.

The priest, the Rev. John McNeill, was told last Saturday by his Jesuit superior about the action by the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith.

The Vatican also directed Father McNeill, 51, to ask the publisher of his book on homosexuality to remove the words of the church's permission, *imprimi potest*, from future editions.

The book, "The Church and the Homosexual," was published last year by Sheed and Associates in Kansas City, Mo.

The Rev. Samuel Taylor, superior of the New York Province of Jesuits, who originally approved the *imprimi potest* in 1974, confirmed by telephone yesterday that Father McNeill had been silenced on the subject not only in print but regarding the spoken word as well.

Appearance Canceled
Father McNeill, in a letter to delegates to a Convention of Dignity, an organization for homosexual concerns, said he would obey the ban, but insisted that the Vatican directive "does not in any way demand retraction or repudiation of my ideas or judgments in the book."

Father Taylor, while noting that the Vatican directive "does not represent a canonical penalty or condemnation of the man," called the action "wise."

and said he hoped the result would be to "cool down the discussion."

The granting of the *imprimi potest* had led some to false expectations that the church's firm opposition to homosexual acts would be relaxed, Father Taylor said.

Major Statement
The latest major statement on sexuality by the Vatican, issued last year, specifically condemns homosexuality as "intrinsically disordered."

But the church has also encouraged a more pastoral concern for homosexuals. The condition of homosexuality as such is not considered sinful, only homosexual acts are, Father McNeill has said he considers himself "psychically identified" with homosexuals and has worked on their behalf for many years.

As the issue has become more hotly debated in the church, Father McNeill has become the foremost figure in the drive for a reappraisal. His book has sold 15,000 hard-cover copies and he has been in great demand as a speaker on the subject. His colleagues regard him as a circumspect man who favors orderly change rather than radical protest.

The Vatican's directive, issued by the prefect of the Sacred Congregation, Fr. Cardinal Seper, is expected to have a chilling effect on the intensifying debate.

Father Taylor said the silencing of Father McNeill did not mean the church was "abandoning" efforts to help gay Catholics. He added that he believed the priest's book would continue to generate useful discussion.

"The purpose of the *imprimi potest* was that his theological arguments could come to the attention of theologians," Father Taylor said.

Imprimi potest does not imply approval of the book's contents, but recommends its assertions for study and argument.

Soviet Blast Reported

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 2 (UPI).—The Soviet Union conducted an underground explosion at its Novaya Semla testing grounds yesterday with a Richter scale reading of 5.9, the Uppsala Seismological Institute said.

Rhodesians Win Contest

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 2 (Reuters).—Rhodesia's marksmen won the practical pistol-shooting world championship, narrowly beating the United States, with Britain, West Germany and Belgium following.



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THEATER IN LONDON

James Dean Gets the Hollywood Treatment

By John Walker

LONDON, Sept. 2 (IHT).—Horace might have been a critic of musicals rather than poetry when he wrote of mountains laboring and giving birth to an absurd little mouse. "Dean," a new British musical at the London Casino, seems to have followed the usual traumatic birth agonies for such shows.

The leading actor was replaced during rehearsals and there were several other clashes that led to others leaving.

The result of all that suffering is a small, tame little show which seeks to exploit the short-lived, self-destructive career of James Dean, whose adolescent agonies, on and off the screen, attracted a generation which felt itself misunderstood and whose violent death led to his transfiguration into a myth that still retains some of its power, even though it is realized in three films which look less good now than they used to.

John Howlett's book gives a Hollywood treatment to the story, setting it in a film studio and reducing Dean's life to the conventional backstage musical of a young actor determined to become a star.

The show's intentions are muddled, so that it is impossible to know whether it is because of economy or cunning that Murray

Kash plays Dean's three Hollywood directors—Elia Kazan, Nicholas Ray, George Stevens—and that Anna Nicholas appears not only as Dean's girlfriend,

Pier Angeli, but also as two of his leading ladies, Natalie Wood and Elizabeth Taylor. Each plays these triple roles in precisely the same manner—Kash as a heavy father, Miss Nicholas in a sisterly way, sympathetic but unobtainable—suggesting either the interchangeability of the people in Dean's life or the show's strained budget.

Vulnerable

Glenn Conway as Dean is convincingly vulnerable although less obviously charismatic. He concentrates rather too much on Dean's physical mannerisms—the hunched shoulders and concave stomach, as though fate had just socked him in the solar plexus—but does convey the star's nervy anguish in scenes based on the films.

But the best talent on display is that of the songwriter, Robert Campbell. More than most of his contemporaries, he has a sense of the theatrical. He can write conventional witty musical numbers, such as the duet "Gonna Make Him a Star" for a publicity man and a Hollywood columnist, stylishly performed by John Byrne and Betty Benfield. There's an excellent blues, "Say Hello to Your Mother," enthusiastically sung by Oscar James, which also forms an apt counterpoint to the action showing Dean's confused relations with his parents, and a sad-sentimental ballad, "Happy New Year Kid," giving Jill Jarrett a brief moment to shine, that is almost a short story.

It is true that Campbell's gift for melody outruns his wit with words, but he is still young enough, at 21, to improve.

At the Royal Shakespeare Company's Warehouse, Howard Barker's "That Good Between Us" is a gripping political play, notable for the high quality of acting it provokes. The RSC's season in this small and basic studio theater has been marked by some superlative performances and a notable concentration of effort from actors and directors.

The play deals with a future Britain degenerating into civil war, with politicians relying on the army to keep control and the army itself becoming split into political factions.

It does not correspond to any observable reality I recognize, but it comes near to creating its own, a paranoid vision in which only spies and terrorists flourish.

The play, rather like Nigel Baldwin's "Sudlow's Dawn" at the Theatre Upstairs, concentrates on a misfit. Billy McPhee is an ignorant Glaswegian, caught in a crime by the secret police and forced to become an informer. He infiltrates a group of leftist soldiers and through their belief in an idealistic society is able to make sense of his own life for the first time. He is wrongly

blamed when the group is betrayed and arrested. His masters, realizing that he can no longer be trusted, decide to murder him, throwing him into the freezing sea. The play ends with him reaching the shore, naked and alone, uttering cries of exultation.

It is a disturbing and ambiguous final image. McPhee seems to be Adam, or the first life to crawl from sea to earth, but he is re-entering not an Eden but the world of violence and casual death that he left only briefly.

The impact owes much to the acting of Ian McDiarmid as McPhee. It is a brilliantly intense performance of exuberant mindlessness, of an ignoble savage who begins to learn not to accept his own misery. McDiarmid's loathly grin and ceaselessly moving body suggest the man's envy and innocence as well as his lack of direction.

There is, too, an excellent portrayal of an expedient politician from Barker's Left-Hunt as a home secretary who agrees to official murder from the best of reasons, in order to uphold law and order.

But the motives of some of Barker's other characters seem

based on what is theoretically effective, which may be useful to the author but is unconvincing to an audience. So Cherie Luntz as the home secretary's daughter is instantly seduced in the grass while looking for a tennis ball by an agent she despises after he tells her that her mother has just rejected his advances. If the character does retain our interest, so that her brutal death shocks, it is because of the actress's own charm and attractiveness.

Indeed, the play is rather better acted and directed, by Barry Kyle, than I suspect it deserves. It is one of the many prophecies of the breakdown of British society being offered by the younger writers. So far, David Edgar is the only one who has attempted to explain and analyze how that might happen. The others, Barker among them, take revolution for granted and indulge in apocalyptic fantasies that, for all the passion with which they are offered, seem no nearer to reality than those more familiar disaster-mongers to be found wandering London's streets with biblical placards bearing the legend "Prepare to Meet Thy Doom."

U.S. Amateur Theater Comes to Europe on Shoestring

By Jeffrey Robinson

MONTREAL, Sept. 2 (IHT).—You answer an ad in the home-town weekly, sit through interminable auditions, and six weeks of evening and weekend rehearsals later, there you are: the greasestrip, the applause, the dressing room with a star, a five-night run of "Hamlet" in a school auditorium in the middle of the Nebraska fields.

"Community theater in the United States today touches far more people than professional theater does," says Art Cole, the current president of the International Amateur Theater Association. He is in Monaco with more than 1,000 actors, directors and technicians representing 22 nations, for the sixth World Festival of Amateur Theater.

"We estimate that in America there are some 3,000 community theaters," he says. "But in spite of the fact that many of them do professional-quality work, amateur theater in America is generally considered to be crap. Too many people have seen those vanity productions that get put on for friends and relatives, and think that all amateur theater is like that. Well, it isn't."

Twenty years ago, he says, amateur theater in America was very insular. "We knew that excellence existed, but no one had brought it to the surface. Today we're reaching out to huge numbers of people. Now we're

dealing with amateurs, so, of course, some productions are not as great as others.

"When you're staging an amateur production, you don't always win because you're subject to the whims of available talent. But community theater is not only a form of entertainment, it's also part of an educational process. People who have never acted before are put into a working discipline that requires time and effort and creative expression, and returns valuable emotional rewards."

Midland, Texas

Cole himself is director of the Community Theater in Midland, Texas, where he is responsible for 12 to 14 productions a year. "We sometimes get criticized, as do all community theaters, for aping Broadway, but if Broadway wasn't aped, there would be no theater in many American towns. Broadway is a long way from Midland, but that shouldn't mean that people in Midland must be deprived of 'Hello, Dolly!' and Shakespeare and Shaw. My theater membership is 4,500 people. They support us. Most of our shows run 7 to 10 days, but when we did 'Sound of Music,' we ran 30 performances. We brought Broadway to 15,000 people."

It seems, not surprisingly, that amateur theaters get larger the farther they are from Broadway. In the East, there are groups similar to the English club theater, with a membership of, say, 50, who combine their acting and

social drives. The group in Midland is typical of the larger community theater operations, and Art Cole's budget next year approaches \$300,000.

He has been involved with the International Association since 1965 when his troupe represented the United States in the Third World Festival.

"We were asked to come to Monaco because we were the only ones who could raise the money for the trip," he says. "It was a good festival, but it is never good for the United States to be represented by just any group who could pay their own way."

"Four years later, as president of the American Community Theater Association, I felt that for the Fourth World Festival, the United States should be represented on a logical selection basis. What we export must be the best, so we staged the first National Festival of Community Theater. There were 49 entries that year. This year we had over 200 to choose from."

The American entry for this festival was the Footlighters from Cincinnati with their production of the musical revue "What's a Nice Country Like Us Doing in a State Like This?" They staged it one evening last week in the Salle Garnier of the Monte Carlo Casino, before a packed crowd that included Prince Rainier and Princess Grace. They danced and they danced and they sang, in English for a predominantly

French-speaking audience. And as they pay in show business, they brought down the house. They did several curtain calls, received a huge ovation and proved that the American amateur theater is alive and well and worth exporting.

No Government Help

"We came here as so-called goodwill ambassadors," notes Eleanor Dial, director of the Footlighters. "We do this because all of us would rather be doing this than what we do from 9 to 5 to earn our living. But here we are, donating our time and efforts to represent the United States, and no one in the government knows it. No one in the government gives a damn. We had to finance this trip totally ourselves. The government wouldn't help us at all."

The Footlighters, like all community theaters, is a nonprofit group. "You wouldn't believe how nonprofit," Miss Dial says. "We look to cover our costs on a production. Any money we make gets sent back into the next production. For this trip we had to beg for funds from the community. We got almost no help except from private sources. The Fine Arts Council in Cincinnati wouldn't do a nickel. They support the youth symphony and the ballet, but not community theater. We looked for Procter and Gamble to help. Nothing. One of the biggest banks in town coughed up \$25. Big deal. Here we are

representing our city and country, and we get treated as bastard children."

Holland Mainstay

It's not this way every amateur theater is subsidizing Europe, both West and East. Each, and in Canada, The Netherlands, for example, not only ports the Dutch amateur theater, but it is the basic mat of the entire international circuit.

"The United States," cont. Art Cole, "is really the only nation not to support amateur theater. Our politicians are ways talking about the free international exchange and a festival that does just that: the government does nothing. In 1969, I tried to pry money loose under the Fulbright Act."

The answer was no, but the act has written into clause specifically saying money may not be used for amateur theater. Amateur theater specifically written out of act. Two years later we managed to get a \$5,000 commitment from the National Endowment for Arts; \$5,000 to help 3,000 community theaters. They'll say high-school chort and marching bands, but not amateur theater. Sometimes I think should stand on the stage every performance and don't applaud just throw in bastard children is a very description."

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THE ART MARKET

The Spice of France in British Painting

By Souren Melikian

Sept. 3 (UHT).—In a search for new areas to explore that has seen collectors for years, one field at least has been largely ignored. This is the French 19th-century painting, which is interestingly enough, some of the most re-

worked. The prices paid at the sale held by Sotheby's in London last week were a good indication of the interest of collectors in this category. The 19th-century French painting, which is interestingly enough, some of the most re-

highest estimate given before the sale but still not very much for a rarity that few museums can boast. Here too, the influence of Claude is striking, not only in composition, which despite its Scottish subject—it is called "Above a Highland Loch"—is remarkably close to Claude's Italianate landscapes, but also in the handling of the trees and of the light effects. As in Claude's work, touches of golden light come from an invisible source shimmer through the foliage and line the underside of wispy clouds, suggesting an autumn sunset.

Combined Heritage

Perhaps the greatest revelation in the sale was a work attributed by the catalogue to Anne Gibson Nasmyth, whose name is not even recorded in the big dictionaries of artists and painters. A "Panoramic View of Edinburgh," 52 by 82 centimeters, strangely combined the heritage of Dutch painting—sweeping sky with stormy clouds disappearing on the left side and a patch of sunlight in the middle of the picture—and French classicism that left its unmistakable stamp on the trees. At \$3,190, it sold quite well as the market goes, but still well under the price it should make, considering the prices reached in other areas of 19th-century painting.

Similar injustice was done to William Traill, whose "Border Landscape" alone would justify the nickname "Devonshire Claude" under which Traill came to be known last century as a result of the influence Claude Lorrain clearly had on him. Only the lack of a signature, as in the preceding case, can explain the modest price, \$1,890, given for an exquisite landscape with dark green trees, light bluish mountains on the horizon and the last touches of golden light after sunset.

All that, however, is nothing compared with the lack of attention given to the later 19th-century British artists who worked in the French manner. Corot, in



DO IT YOURSELF—Some 500 exhibitors from 16 countries are taking part in a fair in Essen, West Germany, where tools for the Sunday sculptor are on view. This sculpture consists of a bronze bust with welded-on nuts and bolts. It is called "Afro Look."

particular, had a striking influence on a small number of landscapists. It comes out strongly in Robert MacAnlay Stevenson's misty landscapes, all greens and grays, with tall poplars reflecting themselves in pale waters. "Morning Shadows," a typical subject for Stevenson, with a pale sun disc just visible behind wispy trees prolonged by their dark reflections in a pond, went for \$330. Another landscape, perhaps overly blurred, was knocked down at \$242.

The same fate befell Grosvenor Thomas, another British artist

under Corot's spell. Thomas, who was born in Sydney in 1856, worked mostly in Glasgow, where he became a member of the Royal Scottish Society of Painters in Watercolors and later in London, where he exhibited at the Royal Academy from 1900.

Despite this career spent outside of France, he painted typical scenes in the style developed by Corot in his latter days, such as a forest lane with tall birches towering above the silhouette of a woman, in tall elongated format, itself eminently Corot-like. This picture went up to \$308.

Such lack of interest is not unusual with regard to works of art that are not typical of their historical context. British painting in the style developed by Corot in his latter days, such as a forest lane with tall birches towering above the silhouette of a woman, in tall elongated format, itself eminently Corot-like. This picture went up to \$308.

AROUND THE LONDON GALLERIES

Dendrochronology, National Portrait Gallery, Trafalgar Square, London W. C. 2, to Sept. 18.

Dendrochronology—dating wooden panels by tree-ring analysis—is brought to bear here on a group of Tudor portraits emanating from a single workshop. The key works are a very early portrait of King Henry VIII and the portrait of Jane Seymour now in the Woburn Abbey collection. In each of these cases the principle is the same—by a knowledge of how the panels for painting were cut from the oak and how the rings in the tree varied in width from year to year, a tree-ring calendar can be prepared by which a group of panels used by one particular workshop can be accurately dated. The Henry VIII group is 1515-1520. The Jane Seymour group consists largely of copies after Holbein originals, from the 1540s. The show has been organized by John Fletcher of the Oxford University Research Laboratory for Archaeology and the History of Art.

The Parish church in England has traditionally been considered the center of the village or the urban district, but with the secularization of society in the century, many churches have been abandoned (in the years 1969-1977 the Church of England closed 639, and the Methodists 3,000). This excellent exhibition focuses attention on the problems of conservation, for many are buildings of architectural importance, with ecclesiastical furniture of value as antiques, and looks at the future, demonstrating in photographs the uses other than religious to which these buildings may be put—as houses, art centers, youth hostels, old people's day centers, community offices, museums, craft centers or artists' studios.

Whistler and His Influence, Francis Bacon and Lucian Freud, Tate Gallery, Millbank, London S.W.1, to Oct. 30.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Oriental Scenery, Agnew's, 43 Old Bond Street, London W.1, to Sept. 23.

From August, 1788, for the best part of five years, Thomas Daniell (1749-1840) and his nephew William Daniell (1789-1837) traveled up the Ganges in India as far as Kanpur then to Delhi and to the borders of Nepal, to the Gharwal mountains, Lucknow and Bhagalpur, where they stayed a year with a British patron, Samuel Davis, before they went back to Calcutta. Having exhausted northern India, they then toured southern India and Ceylon, returning to England at the end of 1793. From then until 1806 the two worked on their magnificent opus, 144 large aquatints published in parts under the collective title "Oriental Scenery"—the architecture, landscape and antiquities. This major exhibition reflects the tastes of its time.

A Royal Subject, National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, London W.C.2, to Oct. 2.

The Royal Subject of this small but most instructive theme exhibition organized by the gallery's director, Michael Levey, and one of the assistant keepers, Michael Wilson, is Queen Charlotte, wife of King George III. Thomas Gainsborough (1727-1788) saw her as a romantic near-beauty in a stunning landscape setting; Thomas Lawrence (1769-1830) as a plain unimpressive woman, "her nose," as a contemporary critic reported, "appearing sore from taking snuff"; Johan Zoffany (1733-1810) in a domestic setting, as a mother with her two eldest sons. Also in the exhibition are a portrait of her daughter Princess Amelia and a marble bust of the queen made in the year of her death by Peter Turnerelli.

Change and Decay, Victoria and Albert Museum, Cromwell Road, London S.W.7, to Oct. 18.

The Castelnuovo Veneto Festival of Venetian Music, which runs until Sept. 18, with performances in Venice, Castelnuovo and other places in the Veneto region, features the first modern performances of Agostino Steffani's "Nobis" (1688) and of Baldassare Galuppi's "L'Arcadia in Brenta" (1749), with a book by Goldoni, by the Clari Opera Group of New York. Cavalli's "Vespre della Beata Vergine" will be performed by the Salzburg University Chorus and soloists.

Before making a tour of Switzerland and West Germany, the Orchestre de Paris under Daniel Barenboim will give two concerts at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées in Paris, performing Sibelius's "Pelléas et Mélisande," Debussy's "La Mer" and Berlioz's "Symphonie Fantastique" on Sept. 5 and Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 1 (soloist, Barenboim) and Symphony No. 3. The same programs will be given.

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Decision to Go Draws Fire

La Scala Chorus at Communist Festival

By Piero Valsecchi

AN, Sept. 2 (AP).—The chorus of La Scala opera house, which has been touring Communist-sponsored festivals, is being criticized over the festival's prestigious singers in Italy.

Lector Pays 500 for Stamp J.S. Auction

FRANCOISCO, Sept. 2 (AP).—A printer's mistake 50 go has turned out to be the most priceless blunder in the world of postage.

anonymous printer, in need of a picture of a bi-side down on a sheet of cent stamps.

stamp from the faulty ent for \$62,500 at an auction in conjunction with day convention here of American Philatelic Society.

is among the finest in said collector Irwin's after purchasing the

s the most ever paid for these stamps, said Robert who organized the auc-

the sold about 33 or 34 if this one stamp during years in the business," he said they've gone from a hundred dollars to these

id the sheet of bungled was bought first in 1918 by a man from Baltimore. Government tried to get back at first, but he was Mr. Seigel said of the noting that he eventually stamps for \$15,000.

Seigel said the old sale for the stamp was \$48,000.

event is held each year in various Italian cities to raise funds for L'Unità, the newspaper of the Italian Communist party.

Similar festivals are also staged by the Socialist, and Christian Democrat parties.

CISL said the decision about the chorus should have been made by the board of directors of La Scala. The board has a Marxist majority, reflecting the power of the coalition running the Milan municipality.

Badini, named superintendent of La Scala earlier this year to replace Paolo Grassi, said:

"The decision to have the theater chorus perform in the Communist festival is in line with the cultural and social policy of the Milan theater, open to any public cultural enterprise."

Thus he implied that La Scala would also be available to initiatives by other parties or institutions.

La Scala, once a temple of bel canto chiefly reserved for the rich, has been in recent years "opened" to workers and students through a policy of special cheap performances first organized under Grassi's superintendency.

Grassi, recently named president of the state-run radio and television network, had also kept, however, some sparkling traditions of the theater, such as the gala opening of the opera season in December.

Last year, Grassi supported a police siege of downtown Milan to protect the smart audience of the gala from threatened protests and violence by leftist extremists.

The chorus was scheduled to sing in the Communist festival tonight at the Milan Arena. The hour-and-a-half program included music from "A Masked Ball," "Norma," "Macbeth," "Madame Butterfly," "Ernani" and "Cinderella."

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Australia 8 1/2-71	103	104 1/2	Northern 8 1/2-71	101 1/4	101 3/4	Con. Tel. 3-34	85	85
Bell Canada 8 1/2-74	104 1/4	104 1/2	Ottawa 8 1/2-71	101 1/4	101 1/4	C.R. 3-34	85	85
Bell Canada 7 1/2-73	101 1/4	101 1/4	Quebec 8 1/2-71	101 1/4	101 1/4	Dominion 8 1/2-74	101 1/4	101 1/4
BCE 8 1/2-74	101 1/4	101 1/4	Royal Bank 8 1/2-71	101 1/4	101 1/4	E.I. 3-34	85	85
Brascan 8 1/2-72	101 1/4	101 1/4	Saskatchewan 8 1/2-71	101 1/4	101 1/4	Federal 3-34	85	85
Can Natl. Rwy. 8 1/2-74	101 1/4	101 1/4	Tennessee 8 1/2-71	101 1/4	101 1/4	G.E. 3-34	85	85
Charter 8 1/2-71	101 1/4	101 1/4	Vancouver 8 1/2-71	101 1/4	101 1/4	General Electric 3-34	85	85
Comcast 8 1/2-74	101 1/4	101 1/4	Western Union 8 1/2-71	101 1/4	101 1/4	Gillette 3-34	85	85
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IBI 8 1/2-71	101 1/4	101 1/4				Pfizer 3-34	85	85
IBP 8 1/2-71	101 1/4	101 1/4				Rockwell 3-34	85	85
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Lincoln 8 1/2-71	101 1/4	101 1/4				Wendover 3-34	85	85
Medco 8 1/2-71	101 1/4	101 1/4				Westinghouse 3-34	85	85
Monroe 8 1/2-71	101 1/4	101 1/4				Worldwide 3-34	85	85
Norfolk 8 1/2-71	101 1/4	101 1/4						
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Ottawa 8 1/2-71	101 1/4	101 1/4						
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Saskatchewan 8 1/2-71	101 1/4	101 1/4						
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(Continued on Page 12)

German Payments Love Into a Surplus

PORT, Sept. 2 (AP)—An overall West German balance sheet showed a surplus in July of 1.814 billion DM, a revised deficit of 1.814 billion DM in June, and a deficit of 604 million DM in July, 1976.

Fish Cash Nerves Hit Word Level

ON, Sept. 2 (AP)—British and foreign currency soared in August by 100 pence, the highest ever, as the pound rose to a level of 1.814 pence per dollar, the highest since 1945.

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Almost a Classic American Success Story

FORREST CITY, Ark. (WP)—In every way but one, the color television factory in this pleasant country town is a classic American success story. A year ago, the Warwick Electronics Co. plant, faced with falling sales and rising losses, cut its force to fewer than 400, adding more than 1,000 names to the unemployment rolls in this low-income region of rice and soybean fields.

Then a new management team took over, bringing innovative techniques and strict quality control. Today, the same plant has 1,300 full-time workers, productivity is at an all-time high and sales and profits are growing monthly.

All of which sounds like a standard chapter in the textbooks of American business success. In this chapter, though, the success came from Sanyo Denki Kabushiki Kaisha, the Japanese firm that bought out Warwick late last year, and the small squadron of Japanese managers and technicians sent here to set things straight.

In addition to the promising financial figures since Sanyo's take-over, the curious marriage of Osaka and Arkansas seems to be a striking social success, despite severe language problems. The Japanese newcomers say they have been overwhelmed by the country hospitality (but not the country cooking) of this quiet community. The easy-going Arkansians here seem equally pleased with their new neighbors. "Even if they weren't giving us all jobs, I'd have to say they were real good people," a leader in the union local at the Sanyo plant said.

Although the Japanese take-over came as something of a thunderbolt here in the northeastern corner of Arkansas, the Forrest City situation is hardly unusual. In the past five years Japanese firms have taken over or built dozens of factories in the United States, producing everything from airplanes to zippers for American and foreign markets.

The new pressure for import quotas against foreign goods—as reflected in the "orderly marketing agreement" on Japanese color television sets that went into effect last month—may well lead more Japanese manufacturers to seek American plants. The impending television quota largely prompted Sanyo to buy the Forrest City plant from Warwick, which was a subsidiary of Whirlpool Corp.

Warwick for years had held a lucrative contract to produce private label sets for Sears, Roebuck & Co., the nation's largest television retailer. But in the early 1970s Warwick ran into serious quality problems. Its rate of rejected sets went far over the industry average, and Sears asked Sanyo to provide technical help.

Sanyo officials, guessing that a quota system was in the offing, offered instead to buy Whirlpool's interest in the Warwick plant—and its Sears contract. The same was consummated in December, 1976. Sanyo quickly dispatched a team of technical experts from its Osaka headquarters, and the Japanese set out to tighten work standards in Forrest City.

"They're pretty picky people, you know?" says Shirley McGuire, a long-time forewoman on a final assembly line. "They want everything done the way."

In addition to regular observation along the assembly line, Sanyo installed numerous inspection stations to check sets moving through the plant. The factory boasts

its own broadcasting booth, to send test signals, and a "tumbler" device that flips completed sets 360 degrees through the air. If a screw falls out, it is traced back to the worker who was supposed to install it.

In the Japanese corporate style, Sanyo set out to create a "big happy family" atmosphere to enhance morale at the plant. Among other things, the management brought along a variation of the Japanese concept of lifetime employment. Unlike U.S. television firms, which lay off most of the work force when production for the Christmas rush is finished, Sanyo says it will not cut employment in slack seasons.

In the paneled offices just off the sprawling factory floor, Sanyo is struggling to institute another Japanese tradition—management by committee. In Japan, where group consciousness is a transcendent social value, corporate decisions are normally made by a consensus among a team of top managers.

Sanyo has transferred that notion to Forrest City by establishing a six-man "operating committee," half American and half Japanese, which is supposed to resolve business decisions ranging from where to buy millions of dollars worth of parts to the weekly salary of an interpreter to aid Japanese employees at the plant.

"For some people, it's been a hard adjustment," says Tanemichi Sohma, an Osaka native who is one of three Japanese on the committee. "These people in Arkansas are pretty independent. Some of them couldn't stand making decisions in the committee. Of course, they had to leave."

Overall joblessness has hovered at about 7 per cent of the work force since April, showing no month-to-month change after dropping steadily from its 1976 high of 8 per cent last November.

Economists say economic growth has slowed following a sharp expansion earlier in the year, and this means fewer jobs are being created to meet the needs of the growing labor force.

"The ratio of black-to-white jobless rates continued its recent uptick to the unusually high level of 2.4 to 1 in August," the Labor Department said.

The rise in black unemployment comes at a time that civil rights and labor leaders have been increasingly criticizing the Carter administration program for easing unemployment. Earlier this week, the government released figures showing joblessness among black youth, age 16 to 21, reached the highest summertime rate ever recorded—34.8 per cent.

AFL-CIO president George Meany said today in his annual Labor Day message that President Carter's job-creating programs were nothing more than "band-aids" and that they would do little to solve the basic unemployment problem.

While the jobless rate rose in August, returning to its June level of 7.1 per cent, the Labor Department reported employment

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U.S. Jobless Rate Up To 7.1% During August

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—The U.S. jobless rate rose from 6.9 per cent to 7.1 per cent in August as climbing unemployment among blacks matched a post-World War II high, the government reported today.

In August, the Labor Department said, "the over-the-month increase in unemployment was concentrated among black workers," whose jobless rate rose from 13.2 per cent to 14.5 per cent.

The August level matched the post-war high for blacks recorded during the recession in September, 1975.

Unemployment among blacks has been traditionally higher than for whites, whose jobless rate was unchanged last month at 6.1 per cent.

Overall joblessness has hovered at about 7 per cent of the work force since April, showing no month-to-month change after dropping steadily from its 1976 high of 8 per cent last November.

Economists say economic growth has slowed following a sharp expansion earlier in the year, and this means fewer jobs are being created to meet the needs of the growing labor force.

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increased by 210,000 to a total of 908 million.

The total number of unemployed was up by 180,000 in August to 6.9 million, with most of the increase occurring among persons who lost their jobs, the Labor Department said.

Also, for the third consecutive month, a decline was reported in the length of the average work week, a further indication of a slowdown in economic growth. In August, the work week dropped one-tenth of an hour to 36 hours, the lowest level since last September with the exception of January, when it dropped because of the severe winter weather.

Stocks Gain In Low Trade

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (UPI)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed broadly higher today but trading was very light.

The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 7.45 points to 872.31. It was up 5.29 at 3 p.m.

Advancing issues led declines by about 935 to about 390, and volume totaled 15.63 million shares, down from 18.82 million yesterday.

Analysts tended to regard the past three advances largely as the result of internal factors following a steady decline of more than a month. They said short-covering prior to the three-day weekend was one of the internal forces.

However, some said buying has also been encouraged by the report of a continuing steadiness in the U.S. wholesale price index.

Brokers said that the gain was assisted later today by the White House statement that economic advisers feel the economy is in a temporary lull but should convince evidence develop that something more serious and fundamental is happening, the Carter administration will take unspecified steps to deal with the situation.

However, analysts cautioned that low volume on the gain suggested that the advance was not establishing a trend.

Globe Union was ahead 4 3/4 at 14. UV Industries confirmed that it held about 500,000 shares of Globe Union common but said its ownership of the block had nothing to do with any combination plan.

Tampa Electric was active and up 3/8, at 19 1/4. A block of 200,000 shares of the issue grossed at 19 1/4.

McCord was ahead 1/2 to 38 5/8 after a jump of 6 points yesterday.

Domestic Outflow Also Slows Down

Foreign Investment in France Is Reported Dropping

By David G. Pearson

PARIS, Sept. 2 (AP-DJ)—Investment in France by foreign nations is declining while at the same time the growth of capital spending abroad by French companies other than oil firms is slowing, according to a Finance Ministry study released today.

The study, which covers the years 1971-1976, remarks that although foreign investment in France rose by 73 per cent over the four years up to 1975, a marked drop of 14 per cent to 6,085 billion francs was observed in 1976 and this "seems to have continued into 1977."

Direct foreign investment in France tumbled by 48 per cent in 1976 from 1975, according to latest provisional estimates.

The decline was essentially due to a drop in investment by Communist Market member countries to 1,117 billion francs from a 4,336 billion francs a year earlier.

Capital spending by U.S. interests remained steady at 1,399 billion francs against 1,408 billion francs, while that by non-industrialized

nations more than tripled to 978 billion francs from 295 million.

The ministry states that contrary to 1972 and 1973, when the French authorities were encouraging foreign investment on the French capital market to limit pressure on the franc, the deceleration in 1975 appears to be linked to a decline in overall productive investment in France and most European countries. It can also be explained in part by the evolution in the strength of different countries, the ministry said.

Worse in Germany

The study points out that this phenomenon was "indefinitely more brutal" in West Germany, where foreign investment dropped to 2.5 billion deutsche marks from 4.5 billion in 1974.

A recent study by the National Statistical Institute on data covering the first nine months of 1976 said that the decline of foreign investment in France is "significant and likely to continue."

It said the trend could be explained by "the very strong im-

pression prevailing abroad as to the capability of the French economy to overcome its difficulties rapidly, corresponding to an identical behavior of French capital which is being invested abroad rather than in France."

Economic observers point out that an additional factor that is scaring off foreign investors and causing French investors to move capital out of the country is the possibility of a victory by the Socialist-Communist alliance in the parliamentary elections next year.

198% Increase

Whereas overall direct investment and loans abroad by French interests increased by 108 per cent over the five years up to 1975 and appears to be accelerating, the ministry study notes, the annual growth rate of non-oil investment dropped from 35 per cent in 1971 to 13 per cent in 1975 and 9 per cent in 1976, and the trend does not appear to be changing.

Overseas spending by French oil companies, on the other hand, has been rising rapidly. In 1976 they invested a total of 3,266 billion francs, compared with 1,75 billion francs in 1973 and 1,125 billion francs in 1969.

French direct investment in the United States is tending to increase, the study found, with that country accounting for 17 per cent of all overseas French in-

vestment over 1973-76 compared with 12 per cent in 1971-73 and 4 per cent in 1968-70.

France is thus approaching the level of other major industrialized countries such as West Germany and Japan, which realize more than 20 per cent of their foreign investment in the United States, the ministry said.

Belgian Output Declines in June

BRUSSELS, Sept. 2 (AP-DJ)—The preliminary Belgian industrial production index for June, adjusted to the number of working days in the month, stood at 121.3 (1970 equals 100) off narrowly from 121.7 in May and from 123 in June, 1976, figures of the National Statistics Institute showed today.

Industrial production in the first half of 1977 was up about 2.8 per cent from the like 1976 period, but in the second quarter it climbed only 0.4 per cent from the year-earlier period.

French direct investment in the United States is tending to increase, the study found, with that country accounting for 17 per cent of all overseas French in-

U.S. Money Supply Declines During Week

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP-DJ)—The U.S. basic money supply declined \$100 million in the week ended Aug. 24, causing a modest slowing down in its rate of growth for the second consecutive week.

The decline, though largely unexpected in Wall Street, produced only a minor response in the bond market late yesterday afternoon. Most prices had drifted lower during the day on light volume, and they recovered part of their small losses.

With its latest decline, the basic money supply, which is made up of checking-account deposits in commercial banks plus currency in circulation, averaged \$327.7 billion for the four weeks ended Aug. 24. At that level, the money supply, which is also known as M-1, showed a growth rate of 6.9 per cent over the latest 52 weeks, slightly slower than the 7.3-per-cent rate reported last week or the 7.3 per cent two weeks ago.

The broader money supply, known as M-2, increased \$500 million to average \$78.3 billion in the week ended Aug. 24. Its

growth rate for the latest 52-week period slowed to 10.2 per cent from 11.1 per cent last week and from 11.1 per cent two weeks ago.

Even with this deceleration, however, both M-1 and M-2 were rising faster than the Federal Reserve has said it wants the money supply to grow. At its July 12 meeting, the policy-setting Open Market Committee of the Fed decided it would like to see M-1 grow no faster than 6.5 per cent over the year from the second quarter of 1977 to the second quarter of 1978, and it put a 9.5-per-cent maximum on M-2 expansion.

The effective federal funds rate for the week ended last Wednesday inched up 3 basic points to 6.02 per cent from 5.99 per cent. At 6.02 per cent, this basic rate of the money market had risen to its highest level since early October, 1975.

In the wake of the increase in the discount rate at eight Federal Reserve Banks on Tuesday and Wednesday, the volume of borrowing by member banks declined to a daily average of \$1.26 billion, down \$288 million from the preceding month.

Crane Raises Bid
For Chemetron
Shares to \$48

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (Reuters)—Crane Co. has raised its offer for Chemetron shares to \$48 a share from \$40 and added conditions concerning the number of shares tendered.

Under the amended offer, Crane will purchase up to 2.4 million shares of Chemetron at \$48 a share net to the seller if at least 2 million shares are tendered, the company said.

If more than 2.4 million shares are tendered, they will be pro-rated. The amended offer will expire Sept. 15.

If Crane were to purchase 2.4 million shares, it would hold about 65 per cent of outstanding Chemetron shares, including the 175,000 it now owns.

Yesterday Chemetron said that it and Allegheny Ludlum Industries have signed a letter of intent for a merger.

Chemetron's board opposed the original Crane offer.

Markets Closed

All securities and commodities exchanges in the United States and Canada will be closed Monday for Labor Day.

France Said To Have Plan To Save Franc

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP-DJ)—French officials have prepared a contingency plan to protect the franc and curb any new capital flight that may stem from prospects of a leftist victory in national elections next spring, Business Week magazine says.

The magazine said the plan calls for the elimination of transactions involving forward currency contracts, a reduction in the maximum time allowed for cashing in checks on receivables to three days from eight, a ban against buying foreign stocks in the United States, West Germany, Switzerland or elsewhere and a 5 to 6-per-cent discounting of all franc notes that are turned to the Bank of France by foreign banks.

Export Credits
In Japan Reach
Monthly Record

TOKYO, Sept. 2 (AP-DJ)—Japanese export letters of credit for August showed a big increase of 29.8 per cent from a year earlier to total a monthly record of \$4.912 billion, the Ministry of Finance and Bank of Japan announced today.

Export letters of credit in July showed a 10.1-per-cent annual increase.

Seasonally adjusted, August letters were \$4.979 billion, up 10.1 per cent from \$4.524 billion in July.

Finance Ministry and Bank of Japan officials attributed the August increase largely to oil and chemical plant export increases in the month.

Letters of credit indicate export performance over the next few months.

The Management of Foreign Exchange Risks.

A working conference for businessmen, in Paris, 20-21 October, sponsored jointly by the International Herald Tribune and Forex Research Ltd.

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of the Dresdener Bank, Karl-Otto Poehl, of the Bundesbank, Robert Ankrom, Treasurer of Chrysler International, Jean-François Lepetit, Manager of the Foreign Department of the Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez, Roy Palmer, Vice President of Manufacturers Hanover Trust, and other experts from Forex Research will participate and answer questions from the floor. Simultaneous translation throughout.

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325 Slater Sil	374	74	74		
2400 Southam A	194	194	194		
100 S. Bedard	254	254			
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45 Sheep R	221	225	221		
3000 Telcorp A	585	80	81+10		
100 Tairs	C174	174	174	-3	
900 Teck Cor	B	485	485		
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750 Teck Can	2974	2974	2974		
700 Ther N A	872	872	872		
US90 Tor Dam Bk	118	174	174		
475 Torstar B	314				
200 Traders A	1774	1774	1774		
2400 Trc PL A	1174	1174	1174		
754 TrCn CM	1574	1574	1574		
430 UGS A	1010	1010	1010		
200 Union Oil	A1074	1074	1074		
250 U Siscoe	585	585	585		
6000 Utopia	180	180	180	+3	
50 Van Der	310	310	310	-10	
1805 Verger Dr	174	174	174		
50 Wentwood	1114	1114	1114		
3400 Westburn	1234	1234	1234	+10	
30 West Maine	190				
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All the News of August

Buchwald

hold hearings on Lance, which means the President is going to have to play a lot of tennis this fall."

Billy Wilder Tackles the Only Taboo Left



It isn't true that he's rough on actors. Wilder says. "I get along with actors quite well. I even got along with Marilyn Monroe to an extent and considering she was never all together ever."

71, who has felt and who knows, in the immortal words of L.A.L. Diamond, the nobody's perfect.



arrive Saturday and will officiate at services Sunday in Budapest's Central Baptist Chapel before an expected congregation of 100.

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